

SMOKE THE
NEWEST CHARCOAL
3 FILTER CIGARETTE

LIGHT AROMATIC
REALLY SATISFY

LARK
FROM THE U.S.A.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to fair.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	30	7-19	20
Golan	28	15-20	21
Nahariya	64	10-23	24
Beit	42	10-18	19
Haifa Port	62	12-22	22
Tiberias	28	12-23	24
Nazareth	32	12-23	24
Afula	38	6-24	25
Shomron	31	12-21	22
Tel Aviv	64	12-21	23
B-G Airport	42	8-24	25
Jericho	21	8-26	27
Gaza	73	12-21	22
Beerseba	34	7-23	25
Eilat	25	12-26	27
Tiran Straits	34	19-28	27

'Visit aimed at dispelling fear'

Tawfik al-Hakim, considered the greatest writer in the Arab world, yesterday described the Sadat visit as "a tremendous turning point with respect to the fate of the two peoples of the Middle East."

The main purpose of the visit, he said in a telephone conversation with Israel Radio's Shlomo Ibar, was to dispel the mutual fear so that violence and hostility would not continue unrestrained in the region.

Speaking in Arabic from Cairo, al-Hakim called upon Arab and Jewish youth to strive for personal contact and mutual understanding as the only way to settle the dispute.

It was al-Hakim who, after the Yom Kippur War, wrote that Egypt had crossed "the threshold of fear." The phrase gained wide currency. (Itim)

Eretz Yisrael Arabs

Premier Begin, in his Knesset address on Sunday, listed "Eretz Yisrael Arabs" as one of the parties (along with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon) to future peace talks. This was reported in our front-page report of the speech yesterday, but was inadvertently omitted from the official English translation of the speech on page four.

At his press conference yesterday, Begin said "Eretz Yisrael Arabs" was synonymous with "Palestinian Arabs," since "Palestine" was the English translation of "Eretz Yisrael."

Correction

When Egyptian Ministry of Information spokesman Shafik Barr told *The Jerusalem Post* on Sunday that in their Knesset speeches Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat had tried to satisfy "Knesset members" and "all Arabs" respectively, he was actually quoting a Knesset Member.

Spain, Portugal to sign new friendship pact

MADRID (UPI). — Portuguese Premier Mario Soares arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit and the signing of a Spanish-Portuguese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The new treaty will replace the "Tercera Pact" dating from the time when the two nations were ruled by right-wing dictators, Francisco Franco and Antonio Salazar.

Our darling Rina is gone.

RINA (Allentuck) ZALUSKY

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, November 22, 1977, leaving at 3 p.m. from Beit Ha'am, Moshav Beit Herut, for the local cemetery.

Yonatan Zalusky
Doris and Carl Allentuck
Liba and Justian Passwell
Members of Beit Herut and
Kibbutz Givat Haim Me'uhad

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

deeply mourns the passing of

DEWEY D. STONE

and extends profound condolences to the family.

The United Israel Appeal Inc.
deeply mourns the passing of

DEWEY D. STONE

one of the founders of the Jewish Agency for Israel Inc. and its first chairman, and extends condolences to the bereaved family.

Melvin Dubinsky Chairman
Irving Kessler Exec. Vice-Chairman
Zelig Chinitz Director-General
New York Israel

The staff of the Research & Development
Authority, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
extend sincere condolences to their colleague
Pearl Winsor

on the death of her sister

BERTHA GOLDSTEIN

כלה מן הצלה

Sadat's departure is relaxed

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — President Sadat's departure was as ceremonial as his arrival, but the atmosphere was totally different.

Instead of the tension, anxiety and nervousness of Saturday night's ceremony, the departure was remarkable for its smiling and easygoing mood.

Yesterday's ceremony was also much less of a media show. This time, President Sadat, Premier Begin and the other officials could be clearly seen all the time, in contrast to Saturday night when they were engulfed by the photographers and newsmen who poured out of the presidential jet on arrival.

The line-up of VIPs was calm, sometimes elated, and there was none of the jostling for position which was witnessed on the arrival day. The important personages waiting to shake hands with President Sadat could be seen smiling, exchanging light banter, waving to

newsmen they knew, and even kissing one or two of the women journalists.

"The whole world is laughing," said a bemused spectator beside me. At 3:52, just over 20 minutes behind schedule, the motorcade arrived, signalled by a fanfare from the band and a present-arms by the honour guard.

As President Sadat walked down the line of cabinet ministers, political leaders, religious leaders and diplomats, he singled out some for a brief chat.

The first was Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who got an especially broad smile from Sadat as the crowd shouted "Arak" and applauded the meeting between the two men who had both "crossed the canal."

Sharon said to Sadat, "I hope my next visit to Egypt will be as minister of agriculture."

There was more applause when he shook hands with Golda Meir, and whispers of "What is he saying?" when Sadat stopped to talk with

Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur. Sadat and Justice Minister Shimon Tamir exchanged a lengthy handshake.

"Mr. President, I'm ready to draft the peace treaty," Tamir said. "Your fear will probably be very high," Sadat replied.

"My fear will be the peace," the minister assured him, and Prime Minister Begin joined in: "He's a very good lawyer. This formulation will be very good."

"Tell my colleague, the Egyptian minister of justice, to get ready. We'll sit together and draft it," Tamir concluded.

When Sadat shook Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren's hand, the rabbi said there are two types of heroes in Jewish tradition. One is the war hero, and the second "the heroes' hero" — one who can turn enemies into friends.

Sadat promised Rabbi Goren that he would try to be the heroes' hero. The spectators were particularly appreciative when the President, after inspecting the honour guard, returned the salute of the commander of the guard.

The moment was emotion laden, the impact of the visit which was just ending was felt all around.

At the boarding ramp the two leaders shook hands warmly, and for a long time. The four Kfir fighter jets flew across in diamond formation. President Sadat mounted the steps to his aircraft, and after a pause for a last fanfare from the band he waved for the last time.

The door of the presidential Boeing closed. Begin walked back towards the rows of VIPs. He was smiling and clapping. He went over and hugged U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

The aircraft taxied to the runway, and the first visit to Israel by the President of Egypt was over.

Tel Aviv agent orders ad in 'Al-Ahram'

THE FIRST business phone call between Israel and Egypt was placed on Sunday by Haim Feled, a Tel Aviv advertising agent. He called the advertising manager of "Al-Ahram" in Cairo and ordered a large advertisement in that newspaper calling on Egyptian businessmen to advertise in Israel through his agency. The ad was approved by the newspaper's management.

THE PRESIDENT of the Israel war veterans association yesterday sent his Egyptian counterpart a cable calling on Egyptian veterans to cooperate with his organization for peace and cooperation in the Middle East.

THE ASSOCIATION of Hebrew writers in Israel included, in its greeting to President Sadat on his visit here, an invitation to the Egyptian writers union to visit Israel. A plea for the establishment of direct relations was also included in a cable sent by ACUM (Association of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers in Israel) to the Egyptian association of authors and composers.

TEL AVIV ROTARY Club has sent Cairo's Rotary Club a cable expressing the hope that President Sadat's visit here will pave the way to a true peace in this Middle East.



President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin at yesterday's press conference.



(Bahamin Yisrael)

Mendes-France scores opponents of visit

TEL AVIV. — Speaking at the closing session of the "New Outlook" conference last night, former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France said that those Arab circles who opposed Sadat's move in coming to Jerusalem were not serving the cause of the independence of the Arab people.

Mendes-France said that the future of the region depended on face-to-face negotiations.

(Earlier story — p. 4)

Radical Arab states

(Continued from page One)

trip to Jerusalem, said they "welcome the contents of Sadat's speech and express respect and gratitude for the great Egyptian people who will permanently remain in the forefront of the most violent battles."

Similarly friendly was Jordan, where official circles said yesterday that Sadat had kept faith with the Arab stand on establishing peace in the region. Jordanian radio and TV (which had broadcast large parts of the Knesset session), refrained from mentioning Syrian displeasure at the visit when reporting hostile Arab reaction.

Other Arab states which declared support for Sadat were Morocco and Oman. But this majority condemned his initiative, with radical Arab regimes closing ranks around Syria. "We shall extend unlimited support to Syria, financially and otherwise," announced Libya's Abdul-Salam Jallud, second-in-command after Libyan strongman Muammar Gaddafi, after the Knesset speeches.

Jallud, who flew on to Baghdad late yesterday, had gone to Damascus on Sunday to deliver a

personal message of support from Gaddafi to Syrian President Hafiz Assad.

"Libya will not tolerate Sadat's betrayal of the Arab cause," said Jallud in a statement broadcast by the Syrian state radio. "We shall take the necessary measures to cope with the outcome of the trip of disgrace."

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne also telephoned Assad to place Algeria's entire potential at Syria's disposal, Damascus Radio reported.

"Sadat's trips and speech in Israel constitute a flagrant betrayal of the Arab cause," Boumedienne was quoted as saying. "Algeria shall stand fast with Syria."

Syria's state-controlled press sharply criticized Sadat's speech to the Knesset as a surrender and betrayal of Arab interests.

But most of its fire was turned on Premier Begin's reply. "Begin betrays the Arabs," said a banner headline in the daily "Al-Bath," organ of the ruling Ba'ath Party. "Begin betrays the Arabs and sees nothing in them but oil and money."

Sadat expresses optimism to Arab notables

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday said that he had emerged from his talks in Israel "hopeful and optimistic."

The Egyptian leader made the remark to a West Bank and Gaza Strip delegation which visited him at the King David Hotel shortly before he left Israel.

Sadat told the delegation that one of the main aims of his visit was to "break the vicious circle" as well as to "tear down the wall of illusion" which have long separated the Arabs

and Israel.

The delegation asked Sadat to disregard the voices heard against his Jerusalem visit in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, noting that the majority in the administrative territories was in support of it.

The delegation included Anwar Khatib and Nihad Jarallah of East Jerusalem, Hikmat Masri and Naim Abdul-Hadi of Nabulus, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, Mustafa Doudin of Hebron, Ibrahim Abu Sitti of Gaza, and Dair el-Balah Mayor Suleiman Azziya.

Katzir leaves today for Latin America

Mexican agenda: Oil, aircraft, archaeology

By CAROL COOK

Special to the Jerusalem Post

MEXICO CITY. — President Efraim Katzir arrives in Mexico today on the first leg of a two-week Latin American tour that will take him south to Costa Rica and Guatemala as well.

He will be the first president of Israel to make an official visit to Mexico. The trip comes at a time when, according to Israel Ambassador Shaul Rosolio, relations are very good.

Rosolio defined Katzir's week-long visit to Mexico as more than a symbol of good intentions. "Our relations have crystallized into an advanced stage," he said.

During his stay Katzir will talk to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and other top government officials, lecture at the Mexican Academy of Science, meet Jewish community leaders, and take a look

at some of Mexico's archaeological treasures.

The two presidents are expected to discuss a number of bilateral technological projects, the most important of which is a plan to develop an aircraft industry in Mexico. The project, which includes an assembly plant for Israel-designed Arava planes, has been under study by the Mexicans within the last few weeks, and Rosolio indicated there might be an announcement on it during Katzir's visit.

Another project already under way is a study aimed at applying methods used on Israel's moshavim to Mexican communal farms, called "ejidos." Mexico has also had Israeli help on efforts to eradicate the Mediterranean fly, a pest which threatens Mexico's citrus industry as it once did Israel's.

Ambassador Rosolio, who took up his post here last July, seems to feel Israel-Mexico relations have recovered completely from the

blows of the 1975 "anti-Zionist vote" and the subsequent "Jewish boycott" of Mexican tourism.

"Mexico is a dominant political and economic factor in this area, because of its size, its natural resources and its development," Rosolio said. "It is very important to us politically. I think there is a lot of potential here for interchange, cultural and economic, on both sides."

One area for "interchange" is oil. Mexico has estimated reserves of 120 billion barrels — twice as much as Iran. Mexico is Israel's second largest supplier of petroleum, and during a recent visit to Israel by Petros Mexicano director Jorge Diaz Serrano, Israel arranged to increase its purchase by 80 per cent, from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Lopez Portillo, whose son Jose Ramon went to Israel last month, has said he will make a visit himself, but no date has been set.

Hammer: 'Arabic before English'

By SUSAN BELLOS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, in a statement issued last night, said that Arabic should replace English as the first foreign language taught in Israeli schools.

"He added, however, that at this stage the study of Arabic could only be 'encouraged.'"

If Arabic were made a compulsory subject, there would be serious budgetary and manpower problems, the Ministry of Education spokesman said last night.

He also said that for years the army has been requesting that Arabic instruction in the schools be improved and widened.

Arabic is Israel's second official language, but few political leaders are familiar enough with it not to require the simultaneous translation of President Sadat's Knesset speech on Sunday.

Made dent

(Continued from page One)

"agreement terminating the state of war" is necessary to grant a "cooling-off period" before full peace is achieved.

Within 24 hours, he said, the entire psychological climate has changed not only at the political level but also among the people in the street in Jerusalem and Cairo.

Rabin suggested that Israel find a discreet way to let the Egyptians know what they can expect in a separate arrangement with Israel, should efforts to reach an overall settlement fail.

Nissim adopted a similar line. He said that Israel and Egypt may reach an arrangement "which may not be a peace treaty but an overall agreement to be frozen until a solution is found to the other problems."

Navon warned that unless an agreement is reached Sadat will be in a position to pressure Israel by saying, "Look what I've done for peace — but the Israelis are stubborn."

Ministers appeared to be aware that some hard decision-making is ahead.

Tamir said, "No doubt... we will all have to face the challenge, and unconventional thinking and decisions will be expected on both sides." He told Israeli Radio that "a state of mind must adapt its principles to the changing situation."

Even Hammer acknowledged that some hard thinking was needed to solve the problem of the Palestinian Arabs.

A coin

(Continued from page One)

day to publicly praise Shimon Peres' Knesset speech, which had called for compromise on all three fronts, as "very constructive indeed." One of his top aides, moreover, said privately that the Peres speech "could be a good basis for negotiation."

The importance of this is that it seems to undo an old and until now powerful Begin argument that none of the Arabs accept even the more dovish Israeli proposals, such as the "Allon Plan," as even a basis for negotiations, but insist on recovering every inch of the territories.

Sadat indeed insists (at least formally) on every inch, but he does at the same time seem ready to accept a compromise proposal as a start towards a settlement.

His praise for Peres was doubtless calculated to impress public opinion in Israel, and in turn to bring pressure on the Begin government, to adopt a softer line on the West Bank question.

Ons

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President Ephraim Katzir presents his gift of three ancient oil flasks to Egyptian President Sadat yesterday at Beit Hamassi. At left is Nina Katzir. Aliza Begin looks on at right. (Elihu Harari)

Just a little something

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Likes most other world travellers, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat returned home yesterday from his journey to Israel bearing a collection of souvenirs and leaving behind some gifts for his hosts.

At this President's House yesterday, Sadat beamed when President Ephraim Katzir presented him with a set of three oil flasks dating back to the time of the Patriarchs. They were set on green velvet in a glass-covered olive-wood box. A moment later, Prime Minister Menachem Begin gave Sadat nine miniature oil lamps from the Maccabean period, which were arranged in a semi-circle on red velvet to look like a Hanukkah candelabrum. The Premier also painstakingly dedicated to Sadat a copy of his autobiography, "The Revolt."

Mrs. Katzir unveiled a "Peace Rug" with a white dove on a background of blue and green, that was made during the last two days by three Israeli artists for Jihan Sadat, who did not accompany her husband on the trip. Mrs. Katzir also gave Sadat a book of peace drawings collected from the works of Jewish and Arab Israeli children.

At the close of the joint Sadat-Begin press conference at the Jerusalem Theatre, artist Yossi Stern and Yehudit Levit of WIZO gave Stern's painting "The Angel of Peace" to members of the Egyptian delegation for presentation to Sadat.

MK Samuel Platto Sharon also presented Sadat with a probab most expensive souvenir: a tapestry of Salvador Dali's clock, which used to decorate millionaire MK's foyer in his S. villa. Platto also gave Sadat a Tumarkin medal in honour of his 70th anniversary.

The Egyptian President has a silver-and-wood cigarette case engraved with his name and a pained by a visiting card war by Sadat to Yekutiel Federer. Fink and Shlomo Olsan of the David Hotel, where he stays in Jerusalem, to Dr. Elihu Eliazar, the director-general of Prime Minister's Office, for his organizing the scheduled e. and to top officials of the casting Authority, for assistance to Egyptian jour. who covered the story.

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Sadat, Begin vow at farewell ceremony: No more wars

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In an informal farewell ceremony punctuated by hearty handshakes, compliments and a few hugs, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday reaffirmed at Beit Hamassi their determination that their countries will resolve their differences and never again resort to war.

Sadat, making his last stop in Jerusalem before taking off from Ben-Gurion Airport, was greeted at this President's House by about 100 students of the Bezalel Academy of Art, who sang Hebrew songs of peace while waving white halious and placards of doves and flowers. Nearby were a number of Arab children from East Jerusalem who carried signs reading: "Sadat — We want peace" in Arabic and Hebrew.

While Sadat and his party walked down the red carpet and into the foyer, along with Premier Begin and his wife Aliza, Egyptians and Israelis mingled and joked. The Prime Minister hugged Egyptian Vice-Premier Mohammed Hassan el-Tohami, a gesture that caused a chalo reaction of embracing and handshaking among officials on both sides.

"During the two days you have been in our country," said President Ephraim Katzir when they were seated, "I have had the opportunity to spend several hours with you, and I have been profoundly impressed by

your personality, your devotion to principles and your sincere desire to bring about peace. It is my hope that the dialog we have initiated will continue to lead to the opening of chapter in the relations between our two nations — no war, and secondly, no peace."

Sadat said he differed with Premier Begin and with Knesset members. "But in principle I think there must be security and you — that must be negotiated without interference from other sides." Egypt and Israel have been involved in "enough war."

I LIKE THAT EZER

Sadat meets alone with Weizman

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Military Correspondent

Special relationship seems to have developed between Egyptian President Sadat and Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in the time the President was here. Sadat is reported to have met Minister Begin when the two met for after-dinner talk at the King David Hotel last night. He followed that comment by inviting Weizman for a private half-hour meeting yesterday morning. Apart from Minister Begin, Weizman is the only one to have spoken with Sadat alone. Apparently noticed Weizman's absence at the airport reception, and during the drive to the hotel, he asked President Katsenelson for it. (Weizman was in hospital because of a broken ankle. Later, it was agreed that he would meet with Sadat in Premier Knesset office after the joint Knesset — a meeting that was devoted to discussing about former Egyptian acquaintances and generals who had crossed Weizman's path.)



Defence Minister Ezer Weizman leaving Tel Hashomer hospital on Sunday to attend the Knesset session to hear President Sadat's address. (Israel Sun)

press conference with Premier Begin, to say goodbye. The minister, who is still supposed to be in hospital and is suffering considerable pain as a result of a car accident, also wanted to apologize for not going to see Sadat at the airport, and for not being able to stand during the ceremony.

Sadat was already in his car, about to leave for Beit Hanassi and the last official engagement of his visit, when Weizman arrived. When he saw Weizman, however, he jumped out of the limousine, grabbed the startled defence minister by the shoulders, placed a kiss on each of his cheeks, and whispered something in his ear.

What was said will remain with the minister until he decides otherwise, despite the efforts of eavesdroppers, who heard only a snatch of the conversation. It reportedly went something along the lines of: "I promised Begin that..." Weizman was heard apologizing to Sadat for not coming to the airport to say farewell, to which the President replied that "of course" he understood.

Over dinner the night before, during an embarrassing silence, Weizman turned to Sadat and said, "Well, it looks as if I am going to be out of a job." Sadat apparently said something to the effect that he hoped this would be the case, and asked Weizman what he would do with his time once there was peace. Weizman said he would retire to one of the better quarters of Cairo. "And how are you going to get there?" asked Sadat. "In your black Spitfire?"

Burg and Egyptians praise security service for Sadat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Both Interior Minister Yosef Burg and the Egyptian official who handed the Sadat visit last night congratulated Israel's security service for an outstanding performance during the Egyptian president's two-day stay in Jerusalem.

Over 10,000 policemen, Border Police, soldiers and secret service men worked together with the Egyptian authorities to ensure the safety of the Egyptian entourage — sometimes under difficult conditions and occasionally to the discomfort of the press.

Foreign correspondents covering the historic mission complained to The Post yesterday that, while they understood the special problems facing those protecting Sadat, they felt they had been unnecessarily pushed around by security men, especially at Yad Vashem, where those covering the visit had already been screened and checked.

The consensus was that overall security was outstanding, as was

crowd and traffic control during the entire visit.

The only incident in Jerusalem was an explosion at Herod's Gate at noon yesterday in which a young boy was injured. At the time Sadat was meeting with Israeli leaders. It was not known last night whether there was any connection between the blast and the visit.

In a telegram to the inspector-general of police, Rav-Nitzav Haim Tabori, Minister Burg praised the police for their outstanding devotion to service.

Police have had no leave since Thursday night, and many worked 16-hour shifts. Some key members of the security forces went home last night for the first time since news arrived in Israel that Sadat was due to visit.

It was reported yesterday that the overall crime rate in Israel dropped appreciably during the visit. This was somewhat unexpected, since most of the country's crime fighters were directing traffic.

Photography round the clock. With a flash! The best camera is limited without a flash. The simplest camera will take photos indoors with a flash! The greatest collection of flashes is at Photo Brenner. 31 Rehov Ha'Alot, Haifa.

Photo Brenner
31 Rehov Ha'Alot, Haifa

6th Fleet ship due here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The U.S. Sixth Fleet's missile-carrying destroyer USS Sampson is due in Ashdod tomorrow, for a six-day recreation visit.

Sbc will be the second foreign naval vessel calling at Ashdod: another Sixth Fleet ship came in October.

The Post learned yesterday that at least two Sixth Fleet warships will call at Haifa during December. The visits were planned before the Sadat visit.

Damascus radio said on Saturday that the fleet had been ordered to Alexandria, but the report was not substantiated.

Sadat gets a taste of Israeli parliamentarianism

By MOSHE KOHN
Post Knesset Reporter

Sadat emerged from his first meetings with the Knesset members loaded down with praise from MKs for the visit he made; with a few all but two factions in stage, at least, praise for Israel's return to the peace lines; and with gifts and his newborn grandchild.

MKs emerged from the meetings in the Knesset lobby wondering where the would go from Sadat's declaration, in his replies to questions, and also at the press conference at the Jerusalem Theatre afterwards, that Israel cannot agree to agree that it is based on territorial acquisition. (Full texts reprinted to the Coalition and its factions, page 6.)

Counters were scheduled to 9 a.m. and to last more than — at the rate of one minute plus time for Sadat to reply to the size of each of the up he met with. A Egyptian President was our late, having initiated an end to a taste of Israeli parliamentarianism.

at encounter was with the 22nd Coalition faction, joined by Poles Agudat, Kalman Kahana and Flatto Sharon. Here four of us scheduled to speak never floor, and others were cut by the chairman, Likud whip Haim Corfu.

after praising Sadat for his revolutionary step, asked for light of what had happened in the region between 1948 and one should expect Israel to borders that are backed international guarantees.

Aridor (Likud) suggested at leave a member of his here and take along an representative to Cairo so dialogue now begun would solve one and not just one for festive occasions.

Nissim (Likud) said the in 1948 and 1967 was not but the Arabs' refusal to Israel.

in Halevi (Democratic for Change) proposed beginning of friendship our two peoples be based on the popular level — cer game in Tel Aviv or a between an Israeli team Egyptian national team.

Religious Party elder Zerach Warhaftig, like all here before and after him, said for his courage. He said Sadat that peace calls sacrifices and combat added that these had

to be made by all the parties concerned.

Likud firebrand Geula Cohen noted that exactly 33 years ago, when two Palestinian Jewish underground members assassinated Lord Moyne in Cairo, the Egyptian people had sympathized with the Jews as their allies in the common struggle against British imperialism. Today, she said, our two countries should again join forces against the common threat of Soviet imperialism.

Deputy Finance Minister Yeheskel Flom (Likud) proposed that the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt be begun by various joint economic undertakings, which he outlined.

Moshe Shamir (Likud) said that no Palestinian Arab state had been established before 1967 because "too many of the Arabs of Eretz Yisrael had been busy opposing the Jewish State instead of occupying themselves with building themselves a home of their own."

Amnon Rubinstein (DMC), a leader of the oppositionist Shinui group in the DMC, pointed out that his party had joined the coalition with the understanding that it would continue to maintain its independent position on the territorial and Palestinian Arab questions. However, he said, the DMC, too, could not see Israel withdrawing to the pre-1967 borders — "not because of any myth, legend or dogma, but primarily because of security reasons that relate to our very existence."

NRP whip Yehuda Ben-Meir dwelt on "the belief in the One God" that his party shares with Sadat, (text, page 6) after the meeting, General Mohammed Haidi, Sadat's aide de camp, came up to Ben-Meir, warmly shook his hand, and said: "I want to thank you for your wonderful speech. We all appreciate it."

The Likud's Amal Nasr e-Din, a Druze who lost a son in the line of duty, reviewed the history of Jewish-Arab co-existence in Israel, saying that "we Israeli Arabs" do not suffer and enjoy equal educational opportunities and other rights.

Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael) advised Sadat never to forget what he had said in his address to the Knesset on Sunday about how every life — Arab or Jewish — lost in the conflict between us was a human life. But he should forget what he had said about peace being possible only after Israel withdraws completely from all the post-1967 territories, including East Jerusalem.

After Sadat delivered his reply to the coalition group, Flatto Sharon arranged a brief meeting, where he presented the Egyptian leader with the large "Melting Pot" tapestry done by Salvador Dali in 1951 and the Tel Aviv 70th anniversary medal designed by Israeli artist Yigal Tumarkin. And the DMC's Mordechai Elgrably gave Sadat a large doll for his new granddaughter.

From the coalition meeting Sadat went to a smaller meeting room, where he met for 15 minutes with the five members from the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality and then, for less than five minutes, with



Golda Meir hands Anwar Sadat a gift for the Egyptian President's granddaughter at the Knesset yesterday. (AP)

Shelli's two MKs.

The DFFE's Meir Wilner told Sadat that his party believes the crux of the matter is the Palestinian problem — but it also believes Israel must recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians.

When Dr. Eliahu Ben-Eliezer, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, interrupted to say that the DFFE was running over its time, Wilner, Tawfiq Toubi, and the others protested, saying they had not been permitted to speak in the Knesset on Sunday. Sadat smiled as the argument went on for a few moments before the DFFE men calmed down.

In a brief reply delivered in Arabic, Sadat said that he now saw that Israel was a true democracy, with everybody permitted to speak his piece, however critical it was of official policy. He said: "I appreciate your view that there will be no peace unless the Palestinian problem is solved."

After the DFFE men left, Shelli's Arye Eliav and Meir Pail came in. Eliav mentioned his talks with Palestinian Arab leaders in France and told Sadat he regretted that he had not yet found among them "daring and courageous men like you."

Sadat briefly thanked him, said he followed Eliav's activities and those of Shelli generally, and hoped that "starting from this point we can continue towards the main goal."

From this meeting Sadat returned to meet the Alignment, Independent Liberals and Citizens Rights Movement together in the larger room where he had earlier met the coalition factions.

Here he was greeted by a flowery speech in Arabic delivered by Yitzhak Navon, who praised the President for his "bold, decisive opening of a new page of hope and

fath."

When former prime minister Golda Meir said, towards the end of her remarks, that the peace process must go on so that "even an old lady like me will live to see the day," Sadat interrupted, smiling. "I have always said this," and she came back, with mock resentment. "Yes, you always said me an old lady, Mr. Sadat," and he and everybody else in the room roared.

Then, she concluded, again bringing forth laughter and also a blush to Sadat's cheeks: "As a grandmother to a granddaughter..." and handed him a neatly wrapped little package containing a golden necklace and earrings for his new granddaughter.

Not to be outdone, he handed her an elegant velvet case containing a table cigarette box encased in silver, with his autograph in Arabic engraved on the cover, wrought by "Sadat of Egypt, Silvermith, Cairo." (Text of Mrs. Meir's statement, page 6.)

In a brief address, former foreign minister Yigal Allon said that history had "determined that the sovereign State of Israel will ever exist in the midst of the Arab world and that a distinguished Arab minority will ever live in the State of Israel as equal and happy citizens."

He said there already was a Palestinian Arab state in "the third" of the historical Land of Israel" (a reference to Jordan), and he did not believe that another such state was possible — for it would threaten Israel's very existence — or that it would even be viable. All of us, Allon concluded, should renounce the "not-one-inch" formula.

Self-evident Zushi of the Alignment-affiliated United Arab List, speaking in Arabic, said he had always thought Sadat was a wise and bold man, and therefore was not surprised that he was now making history.

"Your courageous and daring coming here created I hope a new era," former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin opened his remarks (text, page 6).

Veteran Mapam leader Meir Talmi said that if Sadat had had a chance to tour Israel, he would have seen that the pre-1967 borders were "impossible." Another Palestinian Arab state, situated between Israel and the Kingdom of Jordan, was also impossible from the standpoint of Israel's security, would not be economically viable, and would not even solve the Arab refugee problem.

The Alignment's last speaker, former foreign minister Abba Eban, said Sadat's visit had "changed the entire psychological and emotional context" in which the relations between Egypt and Israel had been conducted (text, page 6).

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

President Sadat could not possibly have invited Premier Begin to visit Egypt at the present time, according to sources in the presidential entourage who discussed the matter with an Arabic-speaking Likud Knesset member.

The sources said President Sadat would have to prepare the ground, in a series of further stages that he could not circumvent and did not want.

They said Sadat would have to make a statement to the Egyptian parliament and to his party, and examine the feedback from his reports on the visit to Jerusalem. He will also go to Riyadh to discuss all further move in the dispute with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, they said.

According to the sources, Sadat will keep President Hafez Assad of Syria and Jordan's King Hussein in the picture, with an appraisal of his visit and a statement of his views on

further steps in the dispute. However, he will take further steps to promote a dialogue with Israel even without the approval of Damascus and the party, he can shape public opinion whether Begin comes to Cairo or not. In any case, Begin does not have a specific image that he wants to put across personally in Cairo, as Sadat sought to do in Jerusalem, the former minister asserted.

He said he saw little chance of President Assad and King Hussein coming to Jerusalem in the near future. They would not want to be told that Israel has less to offer them in the way of territories than it has to offer Egypt.

The same source said that, as long as some sort of dialogue with Egypt continues, the Sadat visit will have been a success. He said a great deal of thought should be devoted to generating contacts with individuals and groups in Egypt at all possible levels, since this could have a cumulative effect.

Knesset session fails to attract MKs away from TV

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

The benign shadow of President Mohammed Anwar Sadat still hung over the Knesset yesterday afternoon when the House was due to convene for its ordinary Monday session.

Knesset sessions cannot be cancelled without a decision of the House Committee, no matter how many MKs or ministers are away, or busy, as were so many yesterday because of the state good-off for the Egyptian head of state.

However, even though a small number were in the building, wild horses could not drag them away from the TV set in the members' dining room, where they watched the ceremony at B-G Airport.

Deputy Speaker Moshe Meron sent an usher specially into the dining room, after the bells announcing the

start of the session fell on deaf ears. Finally he mustered a committee chairman and three MKs to join Deputy Speaker Minister Yeheskel Flom, who was due to reply to a motion for the agenda by Eliezer Avtzi (NRP) about VAT on books (see story, page 7). The session opened several minutes late.

Meron said: "It is my pleasant duty to tell Knesset members that President Sadat's plane has safely left Israeli air space on its way back to Egypt. After the experience we had during these last 30 hours, I find it appropriate to announce this, and to have it noted in the Knesset Record."

Apart from the Aviavi motion, the Knesset also passed two amendments, on the second and third readings, to the Midwives Ordinance and the Care of Mental Patients Law.

Tel Aviv Maccabi meets Forest today

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A full-strength Nottingham Forest soccer team, currently top of the English first division, will meet a strongly reinforced Tel Aviv Maccabi at Bloomfield Stadium this afternoon. A highlight will be the "Ma'ariv" Sportsman of the Year award ceremony.

Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin will make the presentation at 5 p.m. to an as-yet-unnamed athlete, and the soccer game will kick off at 5:30.

One of the leading contenders for appointment as manager of the England international team, Brian Clough, is manager of Notts Forest. The team includes England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, England

stopper Larry Lloyd, Scottish international Archie Gemmill, and Kenny Burns, and the attack includes top strikers Peter Withe and Tony Woodcock and crack left-winger John Robertson.

Tel Aviv Maccabi will be strengthened by Netanyahu Maccabi's Haim Bar and Oded Macabess, possibly David Lavie and goalkeeper Yitzhak Waisack, and the Jerusalem Betar middle pair Uri Maimilian, and Danny Neuman.

Devotion and duty

One segment of President Sadat's Israeli security escort was made up of members of the Civil Guard unit from Kiryat Arba, which was in the headlines recently after being described as "Gush Emunim's private army."

The men from Kiryat Arba escorted Sadat onto the Temple Mount when he prayed at al-Aksa on Sunday morning. But before they ascended the mount, they immersed themselves in the mikva — as demanded by the holiness of the place. As religious Jews, they had to obtain rabbinical dispensation to go up at night — an act normally forbidden as long as the Temple is not standing and after the first Heifer has not been performed.

Members of the unit carried out their duties side by side with Egyptian security men and told an Israeli reporter they had formed "close bonds of friendship" with some of them. (Item)

Earthquake hits China

PEKING (Reuters). — A major earthquake shook central Tibet on Friday, official sources said yesterday.

They said the earthquake had a magnitude of 7.1 on the open-ended Richter scale and the location was described as being in the Chilin Lake area, which is sparsely populated.

The lake is about 280km, northwest of the Tibet capital of Lhasa.

An earthquake measuring 7.1 is enough to cause major damage in populated areas.

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To all LA CIMBALI Espresso Machine Users

Some daily newspapers gave incorrect information by stating that the espresso machine that exploded in Ashdod was of Italian origin. Representatives of our company, together with the Ashdod police, have established the exact origin of the machine concerned. This announcement is made to inform the public (1) that the machine which killed the coffee-shop owner is positively not of Italian origin, and (2) that, as the importers of LA CIMBALI espresso machines, we reaffirm that LA CIMBALI espresso machines are made of selected materials by the biggest manufacturer in this field in the world. We wish to assure all our clients and their customers that all LA CIMBALI espresso machines are fully equipped with all the control and safety parts necessary to ensure quiet, safe operation. In conclusion, we wish to remind those concerned of the harm they can do themselves in seeking to save money at the expense of quality when buying an espresso machine, not to mention the maintenance of the machine. May we remind those some people that the price of an espresso machine cannot be compared in any way with the price of their own lives or the lives of others.

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Press conference transcript

Following is the complete transcript of the joint press conference given by President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin at the Jerusalem Theatre yesterday November 21, 1977.

Question: Mr. Prime Minister, have you received an invitation to go to Cairo; and, if so, when will you go?

Begin: We discussed this issue, with complete candour. I think that President Sadat would like to reciprocate. I would like to see Cairo, but I do understand the reasons why at this stage such an invitation was not issued. I would like to say, I do hope to visit Cairo, Mr. President.

Q: In addition to agreeing in principle that the dialogue between the two countries will continue, did the two of you, during the course of President Sadat's visit, work out specific, practical details for the continuation of this dialogue even before the Geneva peace conference?

Sadat: Well, for sure, we had a big survey of all the problems that we are facing. We gave great importance to the convening of the Geneva conference, but not more than this. The time was so short.

Q: I would also like Prime Minister Begin to respond to that question. How do you continue a dialogue without an Israeli ambassador in Cairo and an Egyptian ambassador in Jerusalem — how will you do it, practically?

Begin: The establishment of diplomatic relations usually goes together with the signing of peace treaties. In fact, sometimes the establishment of diplomatic relations does precede the signing of a peace treaty, as the case is between the Soviet Union and Japan, when they signed in October 1956, in Moscow, a peace declaration — which is no peace treaty, and yet it includes the establishment of diplomatic relations. But in our case, I suppose it will be logical to have diplomatic relations established as an integral part of the peace treaty, which in God's good time we hope to sign.

Q: Mr. President, why are you inviting the Prime Minister of Israel to visit Cairo at this stage?

Sadat: Well, after I was invited here by the Prime Minister, and after I addressed the Knesset and the Israeli people through the Knesset, the Prime Minister has got the full right to come and address our parliament there in Cairo. For certain reasons that we discussed together, we have found that we postpone this issue for the future.

Begin: Mr. Kitz, you heard from the President that I have a right, and we have postponed only the exercise of the right.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, in view of the political and physical risks that the President of Egypt took by coming to Israel, do you feel that you have gone far enough in giving him something that he can take back home?

Begin: We appreciate very much the courage of the President, of his decision to come from Cairo to Jerusalem. We did our best to make his stay enjoyable. I think he enjoyed his stay, and we had a frank discussion, both in public, from the platform of the Knesset, of our parliament, and in private. It's not a matter of a kind of compensation. What we wanted to achieve during this visit is to make sure that we started a serious direct dialogue about the ways to establish peace in the Middle East — not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and all the other neighbouring countries. I think we can say that we made progress on this issue, and the key word is "continuation." We agreed that we are going to continue our dialogue, and ultimately out of it will come peace.

Q: Mr. President, my name is Able Nathan. I am from the "Voice of Peace" — the peace ship that sailed into the Suez Canal, thanks to your permission, early this year. My question to you, sir, is: How did you get the idea, and who were the leaders around the world who encouraged you to take this bold initiative for peace to help bring our peoples together? And when can I hope to come with an Israeli football team to Cairo to play with the Cairo eleven?

Sadat: Well, for the first part of the question, about this initiative, and if I have already discussed this with any other leader — well, my answer is this: It started before I started my

last trip to Rumania, Iran and Saudi Arabia. I didn't discuss it with anyone except my foreign minister and, for sure, my Security Council in Egypt. The whole situation needed action. The peace process needed momentum again, and these are the motives behind this initiative.

Q: A common key question to Mr. President Sadat and Mr. Prime Minister Begin: After so many conversations, did you really reach an agreement on the meaning of the word "security" concerning Israel and the neighbouring countries? The second question is directed to Mr. President Sadat: The Arab hospitality is very well known all over the world. Did you feel a little bit embarrassed about the fact that you had to postpone the invitation of Mr. Begin to Cairo?

Begin: I am not embarrassed. Sadat, well, the first question about security, I am sure, the Premier and with the Knesset today, the various parties, we agree upon the principle, upon security. We agree. But the meaning of security — we differ on it. I think through Geneva we can reach an agreement; and let us hope what I have said already today in the Knesset — let us hope that the two slogans that I want everyone to say are: "Let us have no war after October 1973," and "Let us agree upon security." I think those are the main issues.

For the second question, on hospitality — very easy — either I am an Arab and hospitable or not. No. As I said before, we have discussed this, Premier Begin and me, and we agreed together to postpone it for the time being.

Begin: I would like to add one remark. I would say to the questioner and to all of you ladies and gentlemen that during the visit of President Sadat to our country and to Jerusalem, a momentous agreement was achieved already, namely: No more war, no more bloodshed, no more attacks, and no more collaboration in order to avoid any developments which may lead to such tragic developments. When I addressed directly the Egyptian people, I said, let us give a silent oath, one to another: no more war, no more bloodshed, no more threats. May I say, that that mutual pledge was given in Jerusalem and we are very grateful to President Sadat that he said so from the platform of the Knesset, personally to me and today also to my colleagues in Parliament, both the supporters and the opponents of the government of the day. It is a great moral achievement for our nations, for the Middle East, indeed for the whole world.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, according to the joint communiqué, it is understood that the dialogue is going to be resumed. How is it going to be resumed, where, and if there be any place for the Palestinians to participate in this dialogue, now or later on in the Geneva conference?

Begin: In the Geneva conference the proper representation of Palestinian Arabs will take place. We agree on it. As far as the places where we are very grateful to President Sadat that he said so from the platform of the Knesset, personally to me and today also to my colleagues in Parliament, both the supporters and the opponents of the government of the day. It is a great moral achievement for our nations, for the Middle East, indeed for the whole world.

Q: Mr. President, as you prepare to leave Israel, do you have a message for the people of Israel, with whom you are, after all, still at war?

Sadat: If I may say anything through you to the people of Israel, I must say this: that I am really deeply grateful for the very warm and friendly welcome and the marvellous sentiments that they have shown to me.

Q: Mr. President, I am Shmuel Segov from "Ma'ariv." The Israel government has allowed many Egyptian journalists to come and cover your visit. Will you now be prepared to open the doors of Egypt for Israeli journalists?

Sadat: When Mr. Begin visits us for sure you will be coming.

Begin: Mr. Segov, le'hitraot be'kavir (see you in Cairo).

Q: I have two questions. First, after all your talks, are you now both convinced of the sincerity of the desire for peace of each of you? The second

question: Did you fix a date for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference?

Sadat: For the first question, yes. For the second question, we shall be working in the very near future for the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Begin: For the first question, yes, and we shall together work for the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Q: Mr. President, what psychological and what substantive progress have you made in Israel on your visit?

Sadat: Well, maybe you have heard me say before that one of the main motives behind this visit to Israel was to give the peace process new momentum and to get rid of the psychological barrier that, in my idea, was more than 70 per cent of the whole conflict, and the other 30 per cent is the substance. For the substance, as I told you, we have made a very big survey, but the time is so short to have progress in this way.

Begin: The time was so short that I think that before I go to Cairo I will have to invite for a second time President Sadat to Jerusalem.

Q: I have two questions for President Sadat. The first: After your meeting with the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, you were quoted as saying "The Soviet Union will for sure make difficulties for me, and I am making my calculations so that this attitude should not create any obstacles at Geneva." Mr. President, was the Soviet Union, in this circumstances, blocking the road to Geneva?

Sadat: You must have heard of the communiqué that was issued by the Soviet Union and the United States for the convening of the Geneva conference. What I told the committee you mentioned is this: that my relations with the Soviets are strained and it appears that whatever I do doesn't go to their liking at all. For instance, the visit here also, and their comments, doesn't go to their liking at all. I feel that the same attitude could be adopted in Geneva, and they are one of the co-sponsors. But in the same answer I said that whenever this parties concerned reach an agreement, no one, either a big power or a small power, can prevent us from fulfilling it, as much as we have agreed upon it.

Q: Egypt agreed to the joint venture with the black-listed U.S. Ford Motor Company, Mr. Mohammed Mahruq, head of the Arab Boycott of Israel, attacked the government of Egypt. Don't you think, Mr. President, that the time has come to put an end to the boycott?

Sadat: Well, I have an idea on this. I consider all these are side issues, and we try to solve the main issue, then all the side issues, automatically, will be solved.

Q: Mr. President, I thought it was significant that you went out of your way this morning to congratulate Mr. Peres on his speech. You called it constructive. Could you tell us what precisely in Mr. Peres' speech you found constructive?

Sadat: I said that and I also said that in spite of the fact that we differ on several issues, don't forget that I said, "in spite of the fact that we differ on several issues," but his speech was still constructive.

Q: You repeated several times in the Knesset this morning that whatever happens again between Egypt and Israel, the solutions must be sought through war. Does this repeated statement cancel out your previous repeated statements in Egypt that if you cannot get back the territories by diplomatic means, you will get them back by force of war?

Sadat: For sure, I must tell you quite frankly that I am issuing this after I made my visit here and at the same time when we are preparing for Geneva. Well, after we had this new momentum and this new spirit, let us agree that whatever happens between us we should solve it together through talks rather than by force. Because, as I told you, really, I was very deeply touched when I saw the children, the Israeli children, bailing me here. The Israeli women. Really, I was very touched, and the same thing happens in Egypt also. Maybe you know that my people now are 100 per cent behind me. They don't want any war. They want that we settle our differences on the table. But mark that I said also in the Knesset, and I differed with Premier Begin about it, be considered this as a condition, I said that the issue of the withdrawal from the occupied territories should not be even put on the table, except for the details of it, not as a principle. We differ on this. But when I made my statement, it is behind it. I mean this will be automatically, in Geneva, negotiated and decided.

Q: Mr. President, have you discussed today with the West Bank personalities the political future of the West Bank, and do you think they should participate in Geneva? When are you going to visit King Khaled?

Sadat: Well, for the first question, I received them. They were very kind to come and apologize for those who are abusing me in the outside world, from their patriots. I was very happy and elated when I prayed yesterday in al-Aksa, and I met with our Arab

citizens. I was very happy and elated regarding their representation. I should not say anything about this because the Palestinians should decide this for themselves about the visit to Saudi Arabia. Whenever there is any issue, there are very close contacts together, and whenever there is any need to discuss anything, I may go at any time or King Khaled may come to Cairo at any time. We do not have protocols and so on between us.

Q: Mr. President, now that you are more acquainted with the facts of the Nazi Holocaust do you have a better insight into Israel's determination to maintain appropriate security positions against the extremist elements that are openly committed to the destruction of the Jewish state?

Sadat: As you have heard me saying just now, security is one of the two main issues or two main slogans that should be raised now. I quite agree, I quite understand the point of view of security for the Israelis, but on the other hand, it shouldn't be through any compromise on land, because that would mean expansion. And in my idea (we shall discuss this thoroughly afterwards), a few kilometres here or a few kilometres there will not provide security. The intention is what provides security.

Q: Mr. President, you have faced very strong attacks from much of the rest of the Arab world for your visit here. You have even been faced with the threat of assassination for what you have done. What do you say to these people?

Sadat: I shall not be saying anything to those people. I think I shall be telling my people in Egypt what has happened here. I shall be giving a speech before the parliament a few days after my arrival. I need not answer to those who have attacked me. Let me remind you that after the disagreement agreement for one whole year I was much more vehemently attacked than I am now.

Q: I have a question for both Prime Minister Begin and for President Sadat, and the premise is the same for both questions. Since there are 23 other Arab countries with millions and millions of miles and plenty of money, and since Israel's territory is so small, by comparison, and since, as President Sadat just said, some of this land was not acquired by what he termed expansion, but was actually acquired by defensive war, after it was started, does Premier Begin believe that any of this land should be given up, in view of the biblical injunction not to surrender one inch of land acquired with the help of God, and my question to President Sadat, would a larger demilitarized Sinai with joint development of the oil resources and the economic development, and with cooperation required to help his battered economy, wouldn't this and tourism be better for Egypt and for the land should be given up, in view of the biblical injunction not to surrender one inch of land acquired with the help of God, and my question to President Sadat, would a larger demilitarized Sinai with joint development of the oil resources and 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Sadat's doctor tours Hadassah Hospital

By JUDY HEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Anwar Sadat's personal physician, Dr. Mahmoud Attia, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday to make an official visit to the Hadassah Hospital. Dr. Attia, who has been in the country since 1948, is the first Arab doctor to make an official visit to the Hadassah Hospital.

Dr. Attia, who has been in the country since 1948, is the first Arab doctor to make an official visit to the Hadassah Hospital. He is a cardiologist and has been in the country since 1948.

Hadassah has for years treated Arabs who could not get the necessary care in their own countries. Prof. Nathan Salts, head of the surgical department, promised the Egyptian doctor that he would soon send him a personal invitation to attend the International Conference of the College of Surgeons that is scheduled to open in Jerusalem next May.

Prof. Attia, who followed Sadat closely throughout the visit, recalled that he (Attia) was very moved by the tour of the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial. "Prof. Attia said he was sorry that the Jews had suffered so much and didn't understand what they had done to deserve it," Prof. Attia told The Jerusalem Post. "He added that he hoped the future would be better for the Jews."



Sadat's personal physician, Prof. Mahmoud Attia, hears an explanation of medical equipment on a visit yesterday to the cardiology department of Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Egyptian newsmen apply to extend their stay here

A number of Egyptian journalists yesterday formally requested permission to stay on in Israel for a few days beyond the end of their assignment. They argued that their request was justified.

The Egyptian newsmen had direct communications facilities with Cairo. They argued that their request was justified. They argued that their request was justified.

Reporter Shaul Shiff tried to reach Cairo via the international exchange, but he was referred to the Prime Minister's Office, which refused to allow the connection to be made.

Galel Zahal reporter Avi Bardilal was told by one "Al-Ahram" newsmen, "All of us support Sadat's initiative and hope he will bring peace to the Middle East."



el-Arab broadcaster Jamal Sanhouiri with the IDF's Sgan-Alufama at the communications centre at the Jerusalem Theatre.

'Israelis, Arabs look alike'

By ASSEM HASSAN
Beirut Cairo Correspondent

"But you cannot distinguish the Israelis from the Arabs," remarked an Egyptian journalist during his first day in Jerusalem with President Sadat. The remark reflected long-held images, created in the absence of direct contacts between Egyptians and Israelis.

The journalist asked how he expected to find the Israelis, and their country, simply said: "I thought they were different."

Prices in Jerusalem are higher than in Cairo. A king-size packet of locally produced cigarettes in Cairo would be about IL5. The cost in Jerusalem is about IL7.

Vegetables are also expensive in Jerusalem. A kilo of tomatoes which cost more than IL7 in Jerusalem would not cost more than IL3.50 in Cairo at this time of year.

Iranian plane allowed to fly over Negev

TEL AVIV. — Israel gave special permission Sunday night for an aircraft carrying Iran's Empress Farah to pass through Israeli airspace on a flight to Jordan, an Israeli airport official said yesterday.

The official said the pilot of the Boeing 707, calling itself "Shoh Number 01," called Ben-Gurion Airport's control tower seeking permission to fly over the Negev in order to reach Jordan's Akaba airport before it closed at nightfall.

After the plane was identified by the Israeli Air Force, and after the Foreign Ministry was consulted, the Iranian aircraft was allowed to take the short-cut over Israel to Jordan.

It was the first time an Iranian aircraft has passed through Israel, although EI Al has regular flights to Teheran.

Toasts to peace and polite smiles

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

When a third contingent of journalists from Egypt and other Arab countries trudged into Jerusalem's Diplomat Hotel after midnight on Saturday, they were invited to a reception in the penthouse suite of hotel owner Haim Schiff.

Waiting for them were a few Israeli radio and television personalities and working journalists eager to exchange greetings, drink a toast and get to the story behind the official handouts. The husband of a well-known newscaster played the accordion and tried to get everyone to join in singing "Hesbeinu Shalom Aleichem." This fell flat and was replaced by "We Shall Overcome," which also petered out. That put an

end to the entertainment for the night. But between gulps of champagne and orange juice, it soon became apparent that the Arab newsmen here to cover Sadat's visit knew a lot about Israel, the country's internal politics and the Israeli government's expectations. They were reticent to discuss the real mood in Egypt, being wary of making proclamations "which could find their way into the headlines and undermine Sadat's success," as one of the more senior writers put it.

The Arab journalists smiled politely for the Israeli Television cameras that were brought in to film the event. Each time the strobe lights were turned and the camera focused on another clutch of newsmen, glasses were raised and the moment was recorded for posterity.

A German journalist who has been based in the Middle East for 19 years said he had seen many changes and covered many events, but nothing like this. A cameraman for Egypt Television, who has covered every conflict his country has been in since World War II, spoke about his feeling of unreality, his total surprise and great hope for the future. He expressed aloud what many were thinking to themselves.

'New Outlook' wants Cairo talks

By SRAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A delegation of the "New Outlook" international symposium yesterday met briefly with President Sadat, asking for permission to hold a similar meeting on Arab-Israeli relations in Cairo.

"It might be possible soon," President Sadat replied evasively.

The 10-man delegation included Nahum Goldmann, former president of the World Jewish Congress, who has been seeking to visit Cairo for a very long time. "Well, finally we do meet," President Sadat said, greeting him.



A New Outlook delegation called on President Sadat in the King David Hotel, yesterday afternoon. Among them were former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France (left) and ex-President of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann. With them is Premier Begin.

The "New Outlook" conference wound up last night, with Mendes-France giving the main address. The delegates resolved to set up a "New Outlook Peace Foundation," based in a country outside the Middle East. Its purpose will be to sponsor research on the prospects of peace in the Middle East and to build mass support for "the principle of mutual self-determination of the Jewish and Palestinian people."

A fleeting incident was caused by pacifist Uri Davis, who, though not a delegate to the symposium, took the microphone to say he was making efforts to establish a secular state in the whole of Palestine.

He wanted the symposium to declare itself against Zionism. Prof. Noah Lucas of Sheffield interjected, "If rejectionists are allowed to speak, I'll go out." He was persuaded to abstain.

At a session on Sunday, Dean Brown, former U.S. ambassador to Jordan, said President Sadat's

failure to mention the PLO by name at the Knesset was deliberate, as was his insistence on the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs. Brown said it might have been a signal to Israel for a deal: "You make a concession on Jerusalem, and I'll do likewise about the PLO."

But Uri Avneri, former MK and a protagonist of contacts with the PLO, said: "Sadat means PLO when he speaks about Palestinians. There is no other representative of the Palestinians."

Prof. Samir Anashtawi, a Palestinian-born American, said events indicate a structural change is imminent in the PLO. There are indications Yasser Arafat was aware of Sadat's impending visit and did not dissent. The PLO opposition erupted only at a later date.

r. K: The trick now is to embody the spirit between Begin and Sadat

by MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Following excerpts from an interview reported yesterday in brief former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, which took place on NBC-TV in New York yesterday during the Sadat-Begin speeches.

Kissinger's remarks had two parts, the statement and the specifics. The general statement, both spoke with considerable nobility and considerable feeling. In the last, they repeated well-known

On the nature of peace, the very visit of Sadat has removed blocks. You can no longer worry so much about what there be formal diplomatic relations when an Egyptian president can visit Israel.

"Security is always composed of a psychological element and a physical one."

"The art is to bring those into a relationship. And whether security has to be identical with physical possession is one of the problems that needs to be resolved."

"I think Sadat has made very clear as far as Egypt is concerned what his view is. I don't want to go into what my ideas would be for settling it. I really think that this is one of those occasions in history where one symbolic act can change the course of events — and where it's important for us not to lecture the parties on the details."

"I think it was significant that he (Sadat) did not mention the Palestine Liberation Organization, and that in effect he stated the formal position without great detail and great passion and without a particular time reference."

"Shuttle diplomacy was, like Geneva, not an end in itself, it was the only means of proceeding at a time when even low level Arab diplomats would not meet Israelis — which Sadat mentioned."

"At the first Geneva conference, which I attended, the opening was delayed for an hour because no Arab present would sit next to the Israelis. We had to find a seating arrangement. Even at a peace conference they wouldn't sit next to each other. This is what made shuttle diplomacy necessary."

"I think that what made Sadat decide on this tremendous step was his conviction that a Geneva conference that was prepared only in a procedural way was bound to lead to a deadlock and was bound to leave no way out except an explosion which he doesn't want."

"My instinct is that he had some questions about what would happen once everybody got to Geneva. And whether we would not be spending an enormous amount of time on procedure without having any idea on substance and that if the substance had to be negotiated by instructed diplomats it was bound to lead to a deadlock."

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Note: A detailed monthly schedule will be published in the Press.

Halevy: Broke many barriers

Dear President Sadat, by coming to the State of Israel, to the Knesset to plead the Arab case before us and listen to our response, you have taken an unprecedented step towards peace in the Middle East. You have broken many barriers, you have done what seemed impossible until yesterday. Many in the Arab world still oppose your audacious unheard-of step but you have conquered our hearts and imagination and the sympathy of the free world. You have changed, by one courageous stroke, the whole situation in the Middle East and have put the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel on the path of peace. You are certainly entitled to hear what our response is to your proposals. Now, you have already made a big conquest in Israel, you have acquired the sympathy of the Israeli people. Go out to the streets of Jerusalem, travel all over the country, and you can see for yourself that everybody loves you, loves the Egyptian people which has authorized your peace visit. You are beginning to replace the heritage of fear, suspicion and deep-seated mistrust by a new atmosphere of trust, hope, confidence and friendship.

You are absolutely right in your estimation that at least 70 per cent of the reasons for war between Jews and Arabs are psychological. Arab fear and mistrust Israel as Israel fears and mistrusts the Arabs. I suggest that your visit to Jerusalem

may be followed not only by a corresponding visit by our Prime Minister to your capital which would have a profound symbolic and political effect. I suggest that the beginning friendship between our two peoples should be strengthened also on the popular level by, let us say, a first soccer game at Tel Aviv or Alexandria between our Batar Jerusalem or Maccabi Tel Aviv teams with the Egyptian national football team.

On the political level, I have no doubt that the Israeli government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Begin, is anxious to follow up your peace initiative by direct negotiations with you or any other Arab government even before meeting at Geneva. You have hit the chord of deep desire for peace in the heart of every Israeli citizen and I have no doubt that direct negotiations for peace must inevitably lead to mutual concessions and ultimate compromise and all the aspects of the Israeli-Arab dispute, including the formidable dispute over the rights of the Palestinian people, will be solved.

By honouring the Knesset, the focus of Israel's sovereignty, you have created the basis for a relation of mutual respect and honour between our two nations. You have set in motion a process of reconciliation which must gather momentum and necessarily lead to peace in the Middle East.

Ben-Meir: Keep the momentum

Mr. President, I want you to know that the people of Israel are full of admiration and respect for your courage and your vision and your statesmanship which you have shown in coming here to be with us. I believe that it is the hand of God that at this crucial period in the relationship between our two peoples, the people of Egypt and the people of Israel, there should be a new start. Mr. President, we listened attentively to every word of your memorable speech in the Knesset yesterday and we believe in your sincerity and the genuine desire for peace and the cessation to all bloodshed. You know, Mr. President, there is nothing on this earth that the people of Israel, hate more than war and abhor more than bloodshed, all of us yearn for peace, and the spontaneous reception that you have received by the multitudes of our citizens, the love they have shown, is an expression of the joy and elation at your visit and an admiration for you personally for the courageous and the visionary and the great leader that you are.

Mr. President, I represent the National Religious Party and you and us have much in common for we are both deeply religious, and we, as you, believe in the Almighty God, in the One God who determines the destiny of men and of nations and because we share this deep conviction and commitment, to serve the Almighty God, we share as part of

our religion and belief, a deep commitment to peace.

Mr. President, we are willing to meet you halfway, and more than halfway in the cause and the sake for peace. We recognize this problems and the questions which you raised yesterday. We recognize the fact that there are a million Palestinian Arabs living in the territories and we fully know that they have desires and hopes and aspirations, and we believe Mr. President, that with good will, if we put our minds and hearts to it, together, with God's help, we can find the solution, a solution which will take into consideration their interests but also which will take, Mr. President — and must take — the needs and the rights and the just aspiration of the Jewish people to security and to build our country in the land of our forefathers.

You quoted yesterday King David, the Psalmist. It was King David, as you know, who ruled in the holy city of Hebron for seven years and who established Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The main thing, Mr. President, and I express what is in the hearts of every Israeli and I'm sure every Egyptian, is that we must at all costs maintain the momentum of the great step and great stride that you have taken. I believe that the Almighty God who brought you here to us and who will give you a speedy and safe return, He will see to it that we will be together and we will reach a full and complete peace. Thank you.

Sadat speaks to MKs

Replies to the coalition

Really it is a great occasion for me to meet with you. I asked for this myself. I asked to meet you in the Knesset as the representatives of the Israeli people. I want to send through you to the Israeli people our message from Egypt. As you know, for some time I have worked as a speaker for our Parliament, two sessions, two-and-a-half sessions, it was for about ten years. My main aim when I came here was to sit with you and open a discussion on all the issues that we have. I have heard with great interest all you have said now but let me be frank with you because when I asked to come here, I asked to come to the Knesset, to you. Let me tell you, in all honesty, I don't agree with a lot that I have heard just now here. This is quite natural in a democracy. I heard about the Palestinian state, about security, about the land of Sinai, one of the deputies spoke about this land of Sinai and then our friend here spoke about keeping the momentum that we have already started by this step when I came to you.

I must tell you also in all honesty, I would have liked to open this discussion and stay with you for 24 hours, or whatever it takes, to discuss every issue, but you know the time is limited and I think we shouldn't lose our time. What is our target today? Our target is to end or bring down the great barrier that has always separated us and has built distrust, has built bitterness, has built hatred.

My main aim, after all the discussions that I thought we were going to continue here, was to end this state of distrust between us and, as I said yesterday when I was addressing you in the plenary session that in the past yes, we didn't agree to your being here but now I came here to tell you that we agree. It is a very long history if we are going to defend every point I have heard from the deputies but as I said let us concentrate on the main issue. What is the main issue now? It should be security for Israel. I quite agree with you. I said it yesterday before you in the Knesset. We agree. In this respect, as I said yesterday, we are ready and we have no objection to do whatever measures that can be agreed upon to provide you with full security. We have no objection at all against this. On the contrary, as I said, whatever measures will be taken, we shall be asking for the same thing for ourselves also. The other issue is, the October War should be the last war (applause). If we agree upon those two principles — security and no war again — whatever happens can be solved through peaceful negotiations or peaceful means. If we agree that those are the two main concerns for you, they are a concern for us also.



The Egyptian President with members of the Knesset Alignment faction yesterday. (AP)

for me. Let us drop all that I have heard here and let us concentrate on those two main issues — full security, no solving of whatever happens between us through war — that means that the October War is the last forever.

I think if we have this task, we will really be approaching the problem from the proper approach.

I should like to tell you, because I came here to address you and to discuss with you — confidences should be built, so that we can keep the momentum that our friend talked about. From our side — I tell you this. The first point, security — we agree to whatever measure will be taken. Either it is demilitarized zones on a reciprocal basis, or it is early warning stations, on a reciprocal basis also; guarantees from whatever body you like or you agree to — we have no objection at all. United Nations forces — all this.

But in all frankness, let me tell you this. You should face the realities of this world difficult problem. And in all honesty also, I must tell you this. You have to take very decisive decisions built on two main issues, security and no war again. Most of these decisions will be hard, but you

must take it, and you must take your responsibility not only for this generation, but for the coming generations, to give every young man we have, and every girl, the opportunity to build a happy family in peace and goodwill. And let us hope, or I am praying really, that God guide you in your decisions. And as I told you, they will be very hard decisions, but the example of myself, of my coming here to face you while still... this has never happened in history, that two countries are in a state of war, and they are even occupying part of my land. And then I come here and discuss with you, and address you, and tell you my opinion, and everyone told me his opinion also. The Prime Minister yesterday gave his speech; the Leader of the Opposition also gave his speech; I gave my speech.

You have hard decisions to take, and we also have hard decisions to take. Let this be the proper approach to the problem, to the conflict in this area. And I am sure the blessing of God, of every woman, every widow, every young man who has hope for the future — all this will guide us to the proper decision, at the proper time. Thank you very much (Applause).

Sadat replies to Alignment

May I really seize this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Peres on his speech yesterday? In spite of the fact that we may differ on various points, it was a very constructive speech. And may I thank Mrs. Meir really because she was abroad, and I was very deeply touched to know that she came back for my visit here, because the peace process that we started together after the October 1973 war was started by Mrs. Meir when we concluded the first disengagement agreement.

I don't think I have much time to discuss all the points of agreement or disagreement. And, as I said to your colleagues before this, we may differ — there are differences. For instance, the boundary compromise. We may differ also on the Palestinian question. But the fact remains that we have already started, by this visit, a proper approach to the whole problems. And after that, when we go to Geneva and sit together, I don't think that we shall find this barrier that has taken place between our two peoples for the last thirty years, until now.

I want to tell you — to be short, I could agree with your theory about security, but not expansion, or through boundary compromise. I agree with your worry about security, and we should give this great im-

portance in Geneva with all the parties concerned there.

The other point is this. Let us have those two slogans — no war again after October, and let us agree together upon the aspect of security. I think fulfilling those two points, and these slogans are also for our people, because I was very deeply touched, really, when I saw the Israeli children from the schools, and those whom I met on my way here or on my way back to the hotel — really, I was very deeply touched by the welcome they accorded me.

Let us hope that through our genuine efforts in Geneva we can bridge the rift that has taken place between us and establish peace once and for all on the two main points that I mentioned to you now, security and no war again. Whatever happens between us we must sit and solve through peaceful negotiations.

Again I must not end my words without thanking Mrs. Meir for this kind gesture that she has made. Let us hope that the peace process which we have started together, Mrs. Meir and me, will continue and flourish on the basis that I have already mentioned to you, which will give satisfaction to every girl, every woman, every man, in Israel and in the Arab world. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Meir: Being the first

Mr. President, I'm sure that from the moment that your plane landed at the airport of Lydda you felt, and as you went through Jerusalem, wherever you met people, the many that turned out to meet you, little children, mothers with babies on their arms, old people, people who were born in this country, second, third, fifth generations, those who have recently come — all together, in unison, were overjoyed to see you in our land.

When asked, many years ago, when do I think peace will come to this region, to our country, and our neighbouring countries, I said, the date I do not know but I know under what conditions it will come — when there will be a leader, a great leader of an Arab country. He will come and say, or he will wake up one morning and feel sorry for his own people, for his own sons that have fallen in battle — that day will be the beginning of peace between us and them.

Mr. President, we have a saying in Hebrew and I don't know the exact translation into English, *shelach* — the privilege of being the first. I congratulate you, Mr. President, that you have this privilege of being the first great Arab leader of the greatest country of our neighbouring countries who with courage and determination, despite many difficulties, I am sure, have come to us and bring us the message that for the sake of your sons, as well as for the sake of ours, of all mothers who mourn their sons who fall in battle, No mother gives birth to a son with the fear that he may fall in battle. For the sake of all our sons and all our children, not only that are alive today, who may be born in future generations, you have come to us and said — let us have peace. Let the last war of '73 be the last war between us. You have come to tell us that from now on you are prepared to live in peace with us. As far as we are concerned, I assure you, Mr. President, never has the desire for peace and the hope for peace, and the dream for peace left the hearts of any one of us. We've come back to this country to live in peace. We've come back to this country to live: We've come back to this country to create, in this room you will see, people who have, for the first time, climbed the hills and planted trees. For the first time, they have gone down to the desert, it was considered a desert, which was considered a God-forsaken country, and have made it green. And our children live there and children play there. All over the country, for many of them, many of our children enjoy the privilege of being the first ones after centuries upon centuries to bring life to the desert and to the swamps and to the hills of this country. All this we have done for peace, to live in peace, to live, but to live in peace.

Mr. President, we listened to you last night and we heard your appeal for peace. I, when I was in office, and I'm sure you will hear me before and after we hoped for the day when we would be able to meet with a leader of one of the Arab countries and have a discussion with him. We never thought that at the first meeting we will come with pens, ready to sign a peace treaty. But the hope was that discussions, not the differences that we have between us, we will discuss face-to-face and through intermediaries, how well the intermediaries reported to you and to us, still it's not the same. When you sit here and I look at you and I heard you last night, it is not the same.

Of course, we all must realize that the path to peace may be a little bit difficult but not as difficult as the path to war. What Israel wants, what this group that you're meeting with today wants, is the same thing, the same thing, after the war of '67, this group immediately adopted a programme of territorial compromise. As a matter of fact, Israel has made compromises and accepted them since '47. I can say in all sincerity — never did we have a desire for additional territory. We were prepared to live within the boundaries that we had. We will not go into history today. But what we want to say is that we were and are, prepared for territorial

compromise on all our borders, on one condition: borders that give us security, that will save from danger borders that we will be in need, God forbid, at a certain moment, for somebody else to defend us. We never wanted anybody ever came to defend us, blood that was shed, to our son was our blood. We don't want to see any more blood of others.

Here sits Mr. Rabin. After the '67, he was given the award of University of Jerusalem and he said in his speech, he was then a staff, and he said, here is Israeli army that came back victorious. It came back a sad and despite the victory, and because our men who fell but also because our sons were compelled to shoot. It's these two things we want. We do not want to be able and believe me we do not want to shoot.

Therefore, we want borders which are sign peace treaties, which will be assured that he in borders not because there are international guarantees. I don't need them when we have peace neither we nor you. But we want borders that we know that if, forbid, something happens in future, we ourselves are able to defend ourselves. Therefore, territorial compromise, yes, the very beginning, until this moment, but not compromise our security.

Each country, each people, what is secure for itself. What is secure for itself, it is essential that we also say in Hebrew, *shelach* — the privilege of being the first. The people of Israel, at last ones that cannot be sensitive to the sorrow of others. Therefore, never said, nor do we want Palestinians should remain as are, in camps, in misery, dependent on others. No, we don't want dependent upon others, we want them to be independent. Therefore, if it had been with power, it will be that there is never a problem of this. Therefore, of course we realize are Palestinians. We believe that a solution, a solution which is for them and safe for us. There is no connection between unreadiness for another, a Palestinian state, small, not violent, maybe, maybe, but a solution, the connection between this and opposition to this, because there is no connection between the borders of the sea between the borders of the sea. You cannot expect us to feel within our borders of that the the security of the Palestinians. And we believe in the program this group that you meet here, is a solution. And we said in programme, before elections, we say it now — in our peace treaty with Jordan there must be a solution for the Palestinians so that camps are wiped out and will 'thing of the past. But not at the expense of the security of Israel. There was no solution, it would be terrible problem for us. But the solution to this problem.

Therefore, we say, Mr. President, you have heard that we didn't agree to everything you last night, you're not surprised your call for peace, and I believe your sincere desire for peace, hope that you believe in the desire on our part for peace. This is our goal. You will not agree this thing. If you will agree, fine, I believe you will agree this hour. Therefore, let us at least on one thing, the beginning that have made, with such courage with such hope for peace, I decide one thing; it must on, face-to-face between us between you so that even an old like I am will live to see the day, always call me an old (laughter), we will live to see day, whoever signs on the peace, I want to live to see that of peace between you and a peace between all our neighbours and us.

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Eban: Changed the relationship

Mr. President, you've listened to some of the best and some of the shortest speeches ever made in the history of the Labour Party (laughter). Now, anyone who has been as close as I have to this problem for many years must be especially impressed by your initiative. You have changed the entire psychological and emotional context in which our relationship has been conducted.

I remember what you said yesterday about the Geneva Conference, there was the title 'Peace Conference' and there we sat, the peace-makers, not exchanging one single peaceful word with each other. This you have swept entirely away. Instead of violent argument, there is now civilized dialogue.

Now this doesn't mean that our differences have been solved. Let us not pretend that they have been solved. It does mean that they can now be discussed in a totally different climate and atmosphere.

Well, there's no time in three minutes for much history. The only history that matters is that which affects the present and the history that affects the present is the recollection that after the '67 war we did propose officially the most massive territorial concession in a peace settlement. In 1973 an Israeli government empowered me to say that we should all be prepared on all questions, including the boundary question, for all concessions that are compatible with our security.

My final words are only on this territorial question, on the integral nature of the Israeli and Jordanian/Palestinian problem, I associate myself with my colleague Rabin and those who spoke before. But one word on the boundary question. Let us not pretend that this is anything but the crux of the problem. We, in this movement, do not want to perpetuate the situation created by the Six Day War. We want to change it, to change it in the north, to change it in the south, to change it in the east, and above all, to change the whole texture of relationships in which the boundary problem is discussed. But for us that means that our boundary proposals should be realistic and should take full account of our sensitivities. We would only suggest to you, Mr. President, that you ought not to refuse to listen to serious Israeli views on Egyptian boundary problems that have to



'All you need is love' says description on the shirt of this girl outside President Kall residence yesterday. (H)

be solved differently than they in 1967. I don't want to say they are, but there are boundary security problems which demand negotiations and not reconstruction. We must something better than anything created in 1967.

Finally, she was called up now by Barbara Walters. I'm that she wanted to speak to you she was prepared for a second third-best and she asked me a thought was the outcome of all dramatic meeting. My feeling is with all respect for the important speeches, if there is a continual operative dialogue between our governments, a continual frank direct encounter in the and atmosphere of the last few perhaps historians will recall that was the most concrete an most decisive result of these days. You have given the M East a new vision and perhaps a new hope. Thank you, tappi

هذا من الفصل

reek PM re-elected, ft makes big gains

ENS (UPI). — Premier Caramanlis yesterday second straight term in office, at much of his majority in parliament and faces a greatly thinned left-wing opposition. Socialists, led by the fiery Andreas Papandreu, jumped from second place, increasing share of parliamentary seats to 15 per cent of the ballots cast after Sunday's general election. Caramanlis held 42.2 per cent of the vote — just about enough to win a workable majority in 300-seat parliament. It was because the complex proportional representation rules had favoured the stronger over the weaker. Papandreu's Panhellenic Left Movement almost doubled its share of the vote from 12 per cent to 25 per cent and will get 120 parliamentary seats in the last parliament, Caramanlis and 116 seats and Papandreu 15.



Caramanlis addressing a pre-election rally in Salonika. (AP radiophoto)

including Moscow-line Communists, Eurocommunists and the combined left had nearly half of the votes. The big loser was the middle of the Democratic Centre Union, led by George Pavlos, whose share of the vote dropped from 20 to 12 per cent. It is likely to lose three of its 60 parliamentary seats. Papandreu, 59, a former University of California economics teacher, now adopts an anti-American line. His gain means the left is properly seated in parliament. Social observers said Papandreu's emergence as leader of the opposition is likely to pre-empt an industrial strike and industrial dis-

American wife and three children born in the U.S., is a man who attracts violent likes and dislikes. Political opponents accuse him of working behind the scenes of his late father's coalition government in the 1960s, leading to its downfall and the emergence of a military dictatorship in 1967. Caramanlis, who led the country back to democracy after the collapse of the military junta in 1974, warned that a victory for the Socialists or any party other than his own "New Democracy" would lead the country into chaos. Meanwhile, movie star Melina Mercouri easily won election as a Socialist deputy in the working-class port of Piraeus, near Athens. Miss Mercouri was one of about six women elected.

son, fatalities in London firemen continue strike

ON (UPI). — Police hunted an in a central London hospital and in the East London two children died in a blaze at home as a strike by Britain's professional firefighters in its second week. The firefighters, however, soldiers and police trying to get the children in their home in West Gate district, but the 10-year-old boy and his eight-year-old sister died despite their efforts. The firefighters left picket lines to two neighbours and amateur firefighters had been beaten by flames and smoke after a had exploded in the house. The firefighters with dogs meanwhile joined the 740-bed Middlesex hospital in the East London area. The firefighters believed to have three attempts to set fires in the hospital.

The hunt was ordered after police driving past it in the early hours saw flames and smoke from the apparent third attempt. They tackled the blaze themselves with fire extinguishers from their patrol car.

The first fire there came on Sunday in a room in the private patients wing. The second came two hours later in a linen chute and the third yesterday was in a basement boiler room. Training of several thousand more army, navy and air force men in firefighting is expected to start later this week to provide three crews instead of the present two at most emergency fire stations.

The firefighters are demanding a 30 per cent pay rise. But the government remains unwilling to break its anti-inflationary wage rise policy of 10 per cent.

lian cyclone toll: 6,000

ELHI (Reuters). — More than 6,000 people died in the tropical cyclone that lashed the southern Indian coast with savage winds and a wave on Saturday, Samachar agency reported from the Pradesh state capital of bad last night. The cyclone, whipping the Bay of Bengal, struck a metre stretch of coast in Pradesh. It is the worst in India since 1971, when nearly 10,000 people were killed by a cyclone in the eastern state of

Saturday's cyclone was the second in a week to hit the south Indian coastline. More than 400 people died when heavy rains brought by the first storm caused flooding on a huge scale in the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu.

Worst-hit areas in Saturday's cyclone were in the Krishna River district, where several villages were reported to have been washed away by tidal waves. Another cyclone is reported forming in the Arabian Sea off India's west coast. The cyclone was reported 200 km. southwest of Bangalore on Sunday.

Chinese said planning to produce new fighter plane

PEKING (Reuters). — China is preparing for the production of a new fighter aircraft which will be modelled after the Soviet Mig-23 and powered by an improved version of the British Rolls-Royce Spey engine, according to western military experts quoted here by the Japanese Kyodo news agency.

The F-12, which is expected to go into production by 1980, will reportedly be a variable-wing aircraft capable of top speeds of about Mach 2.3 and a short landing and take-off range of about 600 metres.

Like the F-9, China's current mainstay fighter, the F-12 will be capable of carrying nuclear bombs and air-to-air missiles; but it is expected to outperform its Mach 2 predecessor in speed, range and manoeuvrability.

The Shenyang F-9 is a twin-engine, single-seat fighter of Chinese design which went into production in 1971 as a replacement for the F-6, a Chinese version of the Mig-19 which China began producing on its own in 1962.

The choice of the Mig-23 as a model for the F-12 is said to be based on the results of a military cooperation protocol signed by Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak during his visit to Peking in 1976, in which Egypt promised to provide China with a portion of its Mig-23s.

When Egypt's President Sadat makes his scheduled visit to Peking within the year, the protocol is expected to be expanded to include the delivery of more Mig-23s in return for Chinese spare parts and maintenance for Egypt's Mig-17s.

U.S. said concerned over Cuban troops in Ethiopia

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Cuba has sent 300 more troops to Ethiopia in the past three weeks following a secret trip to Havana by Ethiopia's leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, "Newsweek" said Sunday.

The magazine said there were now about 400 Cuban soldiers and 150 Cuban civilians in Ethiopia, which is engaged in a bitter struggle with Somali forces as well as secessionist Eritreans.

Ethiopia on Saturday dismissed U.S. reports of a Cuban military presence there as "utterly unfounded and baseless."

"Newsweek" quoted a U.S. State Department specialist as saying: "Ethiopia is the one country in Africa where the Cuban scenario on an Angolan scale is plausible. It scares us."

The magazine said the U.S. estimated that Cuba now has 27,000 soldiers and civilians deployed in 18 African states, including Angola where they are helping President Agostinho Neto fight pro-western guerrillas in the south.

"Newsweek" said that intelligence reports had pinpointed "concentrations" in Angola where 600 to 800 Cubans were buried as a result of fighting there.

Lufthansa woman hijacker still in Somali hospital

MOGADISHU (Reuters). — A Palestinian woman hijacker who was wounded when West German commandos stormed a Lufthansa airliner here last month is still recovering, according to the director of the hospital where she is said to be held.

Information Ministry officials said no decision has yet been made on what will happen to the woman, whose three fellow-hijackers were killed when the Boeing 737 was rushed by a German commando squad on the night of October 18.

Western diplomatic sources said she was hit by commando bullets fired through the door of a toilet at the rear of the plane, where she had hidden when the attack was launched.

The director of the Medina police hospital on the outskirts of the Somali capital told Reuters she was expected to make a full recovery.

The identity of the woman, who carried an Iranian passport, has never been fully established publicly. She has been tentatively identified as Thouraya al-Ansari, a member of a splinter group which broke away from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

U.S. football

NEW YORK. — The results of Sunday's pro football games: Cleveland 21, New York Giants 7; Cincinnati 23, Miami 17; Chicago 10, Minnesota 7; New England 20, Buffalo 7; Baltimore 33, New York Jets 12; St. Louis 21, Philadelphia 16; New Orleans 21, Atlanta 20; Denver 14, Kansas City 7; Detroit 16, Tampa Bay 7; Pittsburgh 28, Dallas 13; Houston 22, Seattle 10; Los Angeles 23, San Francisco 10; San Diego 12, Oakland 7.

U.S. stops Shah, Saudis from supplying arms Somalia may have gambled and lost by breaking relations with Moscow

By DAVID OTTOWAY The Washington Post

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has blocked the delivery of American arms to Somalia, now considered to be in a precarious position in its war with Ethiopia due to its just-completed break with the Soviets.

Both Iran and Saudi Arabia last summer sought permission from Washington to transfer U.S. arms in their own large arsenals to Somalia but were refused, according to Arab and American diplomatic sources.

Somalia, which is still entirely equipped with Soviet arms, is thus left without a supplier of modern weapons. One consequence of this is that Somalia President Mohammed Siad Barre now faces a critical three-to-four-month period during which he may either be overthrown from within or overwhelmed from without by an Ethiopian counter-offensive now in the making, according to these diplomats.

"Somalia served the interest of the West but is getting nothing in return," one Arab diplomat said bitterly of the dilemma now facing Siad Barre.

Ironically, the U.S. has ended up opposing the efforts of two of its most important Third World allies to end Marxist and Soviet influence in a country long regarded strategically important because of its nearness to the Bab el-Mandeb straits at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Early last summer, President Carter expressed special interest in helping Somalia to extricate itself from its entanglement with the Soviets. At one point, he offered to provide Siad Barre with "defensive arms."

But he quickly reversed himself — as did France and Britain — because of the continuing war between Somalia and Ethiopia. U.S. policy-makers have been wary of getting involved in Somalia because of its historic claims to large tracts of Somali-inhabited territory in Ethiopia and Kenya.

There is widespread apprehension throughout Africa about any change in national boundaries by force of arms, and the U.S. has so far apparently preferred its Africa interests to the wishes of Iran and the Saudis.

U.S. officials have confirmed that Washington opposed the transfer of American arms to Somalia through Iran and Saudi Arabia. They have justified the decision by saying that the Carter administration had no congressional backing for such an action, and that it might have endangered U.S. arms programmes with these two key regional powers.

They have also asserted that in ousting the Soviet Union the Somalis were acting out of concern for their own national interest despite the risks.

One American official hazarded that Somalia may have decided to make such an abrupt break in the hope of attracting western support that it had failed to obtain by following a more cautious policy toward the Soviets. Similar "shock treatment" was used by Egypt in 1972 when President Anwar Sadat ordered all Soviet advisers out.

U.S. observers admit that Somalia is now at a critical juncture in its relations with both East and West and that President Siad Barre could fall if the western military assistance is forthcoming.

Still, they affirm their faith in the Carter administration's decision to stay out of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict that has plunged the governments of both countries into a crisis.

The neighbouring East African states have been locked in a full-scale war since mid-July over the vast Ogaden region, which lies within Ethiopia but which Somalia regards as its own. The war appears to have reached a stalemate, with Somali insurgents backed by the Somali army unable to seize their last two key objectives — the towns of Harar and Dire Dawa — and the

Ethiopians still struggling to mount a successful counter-offensive.

One of the main reasons for the Somali failure to take these last two objectives is that the Soviet Union, in a dramatic switch of alliances in the region, has rushed massive supplies to Ethiopia to fill the gap created after the military government there broke its military ties with the U.S. last April.

Somali sources say President Siad Barre's decision to oust the Soviet Union was taken after it became clear that Moscow had opted entirely for Ethiopia in the conflict.

They said that the Soviets had also stepped providing spare parts to Somalia beginning in mid-summer. President Barre's secret two-day trip to Moscow in early September, and his failure to sway the Soviets away from their pre-Ethiopian "tilt," was the turning point in the developing Somali-Soviet drama, according to these sources.

So far, it remains unclear to U.S. African specialists just how much support Barre has within his government for the decision to break diplomatic relations with Cuba, cancel the 1974 Somali-Soviet friendship treaty and oust all Soviet military advisers. Some of his civilian advisers are devout Marxists, and there are hundreds of Soviet-trained officers in the Somali armed forces.

Arab sources familiar with Somali internal politics say Barre's failure to obtain western aid now could seriously undermine his position and provoke a coup.

Another important factor in the Carter administration's attitude toward the horn of Africa conflict is its conviction that the Soviet Union has far overextended itself throughout Africa and that its position there is destined to collapse under its own weight.

"The Soviets are in a hellish dilemma in the horn of Africa," remarked one U.S. official, hardly disguising his pleasure.

London's 'Daily Mirror' suspends publication

LONDON (AP). — The management of the mass-circulation British tabloid "The Daily Mirror" halted its publication in London on Sunday night because of a 22-day work slowdown by journalists seeking higher pay.

The newspaper said publication was suspended until further notice. It added in a statement that all its 28 journalists in London will be given notice of termination, together with an ultimatum stating terms they must accept if they want to be reemployed.

The journalists are demanding raises of 55,000 a year, partly as pay hikes and partly for working with new electronic technology the management wants to introduce.

The management said the dispute had lost the paper a total of 18.5m. copies and cost it £1.5m.

79 die in Argentine air crash

BARILOCHE, Argentina (AP). — An Argentine jetliner crashed while trying to land in rain and wind near this southern lake resort early yesterday. Its 79 passengers and crew were feared dead, spokesmen for Austral Air Lines said.

Spokesmen for Austral, a private Argentine airline, which serves domestic routes with the state-owned company, Aerolineas Argentinas, said the twin-jet BAC-111 jetliner left Buenos Aires early yesterday on a direct flight.

Bariloché is at the foot of the Andes mountains, some 1,630 km. southwest of the Argentine capital. At first the company said there were 8 passengers and five crewmen on board. Later, the spokesman said, the number of passengers was 79.

The Austral spokesman said the craft had not experienced any

mechanical difficulties but there were strong winds and rain in the area.

A small plane from Rio Negro Province, where Bariloché is located, reported spotting wreckage but no signs of life.

Army and police patrols immediately left their barracks for the isolated community of Pichi-Leufé, near where the wreckage was spotted.

They hoped to reach the area around mid-day, but 80-kph winds and temperatures of 4 degrees centigrade made their progress slow.

Authorities at Pichi-Leufé, scene of the crash of a Portuguese airplane on Saturday, yesterday put the death toll at 130. Some of the 134 passengers were from the same area as the crash of the Portuguese plane, which came to rest fast in bad weather and landed too far down the short runway.

mer spy claims U.S. 'bungled' in Saigon

ORK (AP). — Frank Snapp, a U.S. Central Intelligence analyst in South Vietnam, in an interview broadcast on that U.S. government of more intelligence gathered spies in North Vietnam and the evacuation of Saigon the Communist take-over, whose book, "Decent Interval: CIA operations in Asia as released yesterday said American journalists led by the CIA and by then-ambassador Graham Martin to false information about the take-over.

Snapp said he would submit for review and censorship any material he planned to publish about his CIA experiences.

Snapp said he tried to report to his CIA superiors much of the information he later put in his book, but that he "was rebuffed at every turn."

He said he believed the CIA "has made a mockery of the secrecy system with its select leaks to the press in its efforts to whitewash its role in the end. And for this reason I regard those secrets as being declassified."

Snapp said former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, former CIA director William Colby, CIA Saigon station chief Thomas Polgar, former defence secretary James Schlesinger and Martin were largely responsible for what he called botching the evacuation of Saigon.

who could not possibly have had any full understanding and knowledge of what the decisions were and how they were reached."

Snapp, who was the agency's principal analyst of North Vietnam political affairs for five years, said that despite accurate reports from CIA operatives in North Vietnam, U.S. officials waited too long to evacuate, hoping for a negotiated settlement.

The CIA spies had reported there was no hope for such a settlement, Snapp said. But evacuation planning was delayed to the last minute; and, in the ensuing panic, 60,000 Vietnamese employees of the U.S. government were left behind, along with important U.S. documents.

"If an experienced counter-intelligence operative, say for the Soviet KGB or for North Vietnamese intelligence, put all this data together, he could begin to develop a picture of how the U.S. operates in a crisis," Snapp said.

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my shalom my peace

A book of drawings and poems, My Peace, was presented to President Sadat.

The book contains the work of Jewish and Arab children who took part in a competition held in 1974 by Sonol and the American-Israeli Paper Mills, Hadera.

Some of the drawings were featured on Israel postage stamps.

Tali Shurek, Age 13, Beer Sheva

SONOL ISRAEL LTD.

The true consensus

THE WHIRLWIND VISIT is now over, but some amazing images and sounds remain indelibly imprinted in the mind.

Such was the outpouring of enthusiasm of the crowds upon President Sadat's arrival at Ben-Gurion airport and then in Jerusalem; the uproarious, convivial laughter of Golda Meir and Anwar Sadat when he reminded him that he had always called her "the old lady"; the Egyptian leader addressing his host, the Prime Minister of Israel, at their joint press conference as "my friend Mr. Begin"; and finally, in the first direct and live television relay from Cairo to Jerusalem, the wild applause of Egyptian multitudes welcoming back home the "hero of peace."

Yet this was the man who only four years ago launched his army in a major attack on Israel, and whose regime still adheres to a total boycott of this country. It all seems somewhat unreal, yet it all happened within the space of two memorable days this week.

Now the time has come to assess the practical outcome of President Sadat's declared attempt to shatter the walls of distrust between Egypt, the largest among the Arab countries, and the Jewish State.

Fears that the momentous visit, as Mr. Begin himself called it, might turn into a monumental flop have not been borne out. Claims, mostly by the Israeli side, that great progress was achieved in private sessions between Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat remain undocumented; they even smack of some previous exercise in the production of euphoria by artificial means.

But some advance has apparently been made. This not only helped repair some of the mischief wrought by a dismal recitation of familiar positions from the rostrum of the Knesset; it also, apparently, made possible continuity of the dialogue started, face-to-face, in Jerusalem for the first time in thirty years.

The precise modalities are still to be established. But the contacts will aim — in the words of the Israeli communiqué, endorsed by the Egyptian side — at "paving the way towards successful negotiations leading to the signing of peace treaties in Geneva with all the neighbouring Arab countries."

This suggests some possible reduction in the role of a resumed Geneva conference, and it may reflect a common interest of Israel and Egypt in making sure that extremist forces, hostile to this week's rapprochement — Syria, the PLO, the Soviet Union — are not allowed to sabotage it. The hope is evidently that, if this also leads to some diminution of America's function as mediator, Washington will not take umbrage.

A measure of momentum — that odious word again — has thus been generated. But it may easily run out of steam unless it is refuelled, and soon. President Sadat made clear his feeling that he had done his share in coming to Jerusalem, an act of profoundly symbolic import, and that, while he greatly appreciated the welcome extended to him in Israel, it was now up to Mr. Begin to take "hard and drastic decisions."

This is not far from the truth. And the big question for Israel is whether Mr. Begin is capable of taking the necessary hard decisions.

On the other hand, there is little question that there is wide national consensus for a holdly imaginative peace policy. This consensus stretches from this Alignment to the Liberals, and includes most of the DMC and many in the NRP. During this past two days, it has been splendidly articulated by Mr. Peres, and later by Mrs. Meir.

This rejects the notion that borders proclaimed by the Arab states, before the Six Day War, to be purely transitory, have been consecrated by Arab defeat in that war; that a second Palestinian state, which Egypt and Jordan failed to establish while the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were under their control, is the solution to the Palestinian problem; or that peace is adequately defined as the certain absence of war.

But it spells readiness to trade much territory on all fronts for genuine peace — and to retain only as much as is absolutely needed to secure Israel against aggression without reliance on outside forces.

The constructive nature of this approach is not lessened by the fact that President Sadat so described it, or that Foreign Minister Butros Ghali said it left ample room for negotiation.

The existing consensus is currently being distorted by the predominance of one relatively small faction — Mr. Begin's own — in the shaping of foreign policy. But sooner or later it is bound to be adopted by the Government, too; and better sooner than later.

International bad manners

THE STARTLING DECISION of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to visit Israel's capital evoked hostile reactions in hostile quarters, which is not surprising. No-one expected Colonel Gaddafi's republic, Libya, to respond otherwise.

But men of goodwill in all parts of the world, who genuinely want to see an end to war and bloodshed in the Middle East, could not refrain from expressing a spontaneous jubilation at this remarkable event, so dramatic in human terms.

Even persons who are not expert in the intricacies of politics found a genuine delight in the fact that two governments which were on war terms suddenly decided to meet and talk; that the leaders of two peoples which have been shedding each other's blood for several decades joined together unexpectedly in colourful ceremonies, that indicate mutual respect and express a desire for good relations.

The Americans gave voices to their pleasure at this switch from a negative to a positive approach in one corner of the world scene; so did the British. So would eight members of the European Common Market have done — had not the ninth one, France, said no.

We are aware of the place that self-interest plays in international politics, and it is known that France wants to ingratiate itself with left-leaning oil-rich Arab States on the other side of the Mediterranean, who are opposed to Israel, whatever the circumstances, as a matter of principle.

But that should not limit the freedom of the French authorities to the point that they cannot even give vent to humane feelings which they might be expected to possess on a matter quite extraneous to their relations with the North African States.

After all, the opportunity could have been taken to give Israel a warning — as "Le Monde" did, in a polite manner — that the opportunity should not be missed of making concessions to Arab demands. Even that was beyond the power of the Quai d'Orsay.

That Russia should take exception to President Sadat's move is another matter. The Soviet Union is brazenly concerned only with the extension of its own power, and opposes any measure, however constructive, that is initiated by others, never mind how good the cause.

The French do not go so far. But the policy of cold-shouldering an individual, in order to find favour with others who happen to be better endowed, is not a good rule of behaviour either in personal relations or in the conduct of foreign affairs. The French surely have a long enough experience of culture, politics and diplomacy to appreciate that.

Now that President Sadat is back home, Paris has condescended to allow the Nine to applaud his visit to Jerusalem. This belated volte face, however, will do little to restore France's honour and prestige.

Promise of broken dogmas

President Sadat departed the territorial question. DAVID KRIVINE proposes a way out of this dilemma.

WHAT NEXT? The last two days have been a time of satisfaction in Israel — and (according to press reports) in Egypt too. A bold stroke by a man of decision, Anwar Sadat, has smashed arid dogmas to smithereens, the dogma that Israel cannot be spoken to because, in many Arab's view, it has no right to exist.

So far, so good. But what about tomorrow? Where do we go from there?

The next step is to break up more dogmas. One is the Arab dogma, enunciated afresh by the Egyptian President in his Knesset speech, that the 1967 cease-fire lines are the frontiers of Israel, and that a second Palestine (second to Jordan) should be created in the West Bank and Gaza. The other is the Merit dogma that Israel's frontiers are the frontiers of historic Palestine, the ancient national home of the Jewish people.

This does not mean that Sadat ought to adopt Begin's position, or Begin that of Sadat. What it does require is a start at negotiation. The chief success at the mini-summit just concluded appears to have been the decision to solve problems by discussion, not by force.

But negotiation implies that there is some give on both sides, that the parties are not bound by unbending pre-set formulae, that problems can be dealt with in a pragmatic manner.

Each side must understand what are the other's minimal requirements, in order to know what the limits beyond which bargaining will not go. Israel's standpoint is this: it seeks security and viability. It cannot retreat into a position where its defensive capacity is close to zero.

It cannot accept a settlement under which its survival becomes entirely dependent on guarantees by outside powers, as Sadat suggests. No less a person than Golda Meir, who has been the mainstay of the Israeli position, has said that such a prescription will not work. All international

guarantees become worthless in the long run. In any case, Israel does not want others to shed their blood in its defence.

Finally, a country that cannot rely upon its own resources for survival is not a sovereign state; it is a dependency or colony.

Egypt's standpoint is this: it lost territories during the Six Day War that it needs to recover. But it cannot confine itself merely to settling its own claims. It must have regard to the position of the Palestinians, whose grievances have to find redress.

Add to this the preoccupying susceptibility of the Islamic world over religious and traditional issues, expressed most vigorously by the ruler of Saudi Arabia. They have a bearing on the fate of Jerusalem.

ALL SUCH particular essential interests must be accepted as valid by both sides, but should be handled in a practical spirit.

How to return territories to Egypt, while providing some safeguard for Israel's military security? How to satisfy the legitimate desires of the Palestinian people, without impairing Israel's territorial viability or imperilling her chances of long-term survival? How to satisfy the wishes of both Arab and Jew in the city of Jerusalem, holy to both?

All these problems can be solved, if the purpose of each side is to achieve a settlement that the other side can live with.

There is a line somewhere or other that will eventually be the frontier of Israel. Let us seek it — not after further murderous wars, but right now. It does not run along the Jordan river; and it is not the 1967 cease-fire line. It lies somewhere in between. It represents a sensible balance between the rival interests of the two parties.

What happens on the other side of Israel's border is not Israel's business. Begin cannot negotiate with Arafat, because Arafat embodies a dogma (that word again)

which spells doom for the Jewish State.

The aim of the PLO is to extirpate Jewish nationality. Even if they can be induced to content themselves with a diminutive Arab principality located between Israel and Jordan, that arrangement would still not work, because the area is too small. There is no room in our exiguous zone for a third full-fledged State. If one did come into existence all the same, it would have to comprise, at the very least, the entire West Bank and all of Gaza, which is more than what Israel, its back to the sea, can afford to surrender.

On the other hand, once the frontiers of Israel are settled by agreement with the four contiguous Arab powers — Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt — then what arrangements are made with this Palestinian group or that within the Arab territories subsequently, after peace is made, will be beyond Israel's control.

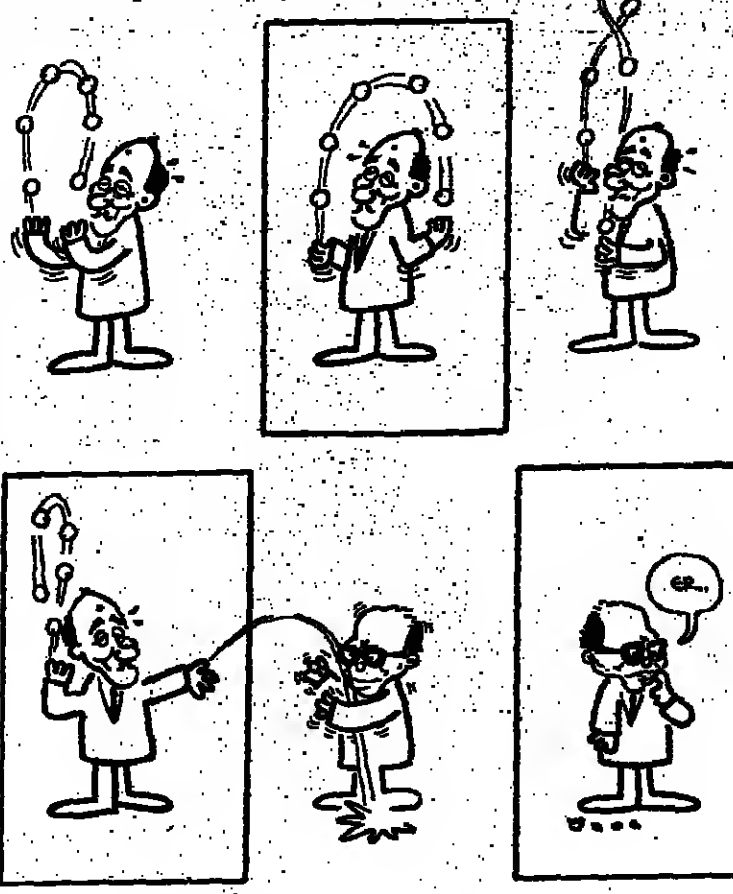
The aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs can find legitimate expression within the territorial entity that includes Transjordan, plus whatever areas in the West Bank are annexed to the Hashemite kingdom.

Jerusalem will be the hardest nut to crack. What are the inflexible realities at the core of the problem? The Arabs cannot accept the loss of East Jerusalem. Israel cannot sacrifice East Jerusalem. Neither side is willing to contemplate the internationalisation of the city.

A solution must be sought somewhere in the middle. Jerusalem should remain united as Israel's capital; the Israelis will not accommodate themselves with less than that. But all Moslem shrines in East Jerusalem, together with all the zones inhabited by Arabs, should come under the custodianship of the Jordanians as representatives of the Arab and Moslem world.

These zones would enjoy administrative autonomy within the unified city, much as the Vatican exercises autonomy within the Italian

Dry Bones



A PACKAGE solution of this sort will seem to each side a retreat, and will be derided by extremists on both flanks as a defeat for their cause. Yet if we try to view the resulting scene in perspective, we see the following: first, a much-shrunken Israel, with a southern border approximately along the limits of the Negev, and an eastern frontier on the wrong side of Nahal and Jericho.

Second, restored Jordanian authority in Arab West Bank cities (accompanied perhaps by a demilitarisation agreement for a period of time; whatever that may be worth); also a restored presence in East Jerusalem.

Third, a restoration of Palestinian national existence, based upon a reunion of Transjordan Palestine with the big centres of Arab population on

the West of the Jordan river. Lebanon would have the front always bad, and was content Syria would be asked to concede hilltop positions in the Golan too, limited in size to contain meaningful territorial extension (for a substantive territorial loss for Syria), but that provided kind of physical security for which can give viability to a agreement with the coun northern neighbour.

The kind of settlement I have outlined is one in which there are winners, and no losers. It restores to Israel a certain minimum. The Arabs make concessions, but recover most of what they want. Out of mutual promise, a peace can be hammered out that makes friendship possible. Are Anwar Sadat and Men Begin the two men to achieve

The here and now as history

Whatever may have been said in private between President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, the public response of Mr. Begin, MEIR MERHAV argues, did not match the courageous step taken by the Egyptian President.

press conference he dismissed any argument that Israel's security, the need for which he recognizes, should depend on territory. He also made it clear that there can be no settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict without a solution of the Palestinian problem, and that a peace agreement without it — were it conceivable — would remain untenable.

MOST ISRAELIS will regard his speech as a reiteration of familiar Arab positions, which on their surface leave no possibility for compromise, and run head on into a whole set of equally familiar Israeli responses. The concept that any peace with our neighbours must include territorial adjustments and that Israel can have no security without them is deeply ingrained even in the thinking of many of the more conciliatory among us.

Yet the fact remains that President Sadat has, for the first time in the history of our conflict with the Arabs, openly rejected the former denial of Israel's right to exist, has explicitly offered full peace, has gone as far as he can to allay our fears about our security, and has with magnanimity and courage rarely equalled in history made the supreme gesture of coming to our Knesset, to our capital, of saluting our anthem and flag together with his own, and of laying a wreath at the memorial for our fallen soldiers, which carries the inscription "By their blood the dawn shall rise."

No one should better understand the significance of these historic declarations and gestures than Prime Minister Begin. None of our leaders has ever been more appreciative of declarations and political gestures. Mr. Begin's response to President Sadat's suggestion to come to Jerusalem was masterly and gracious. It aroused the hope that obduracy would finally give way to magnanimity and concessions that rise beyond cherished convictions and ingrained fears.

But that hope, for the time being, has not materialised. Mr. Begin's

speech in the Knesset contained nothing to counter President Sadat's offer of recognition and peace. Predictably and with truth, as far as the real feelings of all the people of this country are concerned, the Prime Minister reiterated our wish for peace. But no price for that peace was offered.

As for the Palestinian problem — all Mr. Begin had to say in public was that even during his days in the underground he had called for co-existence with Israel's Arab inhabitants, and that genuine representatives of the Palestinian Arabs should take part in peace negotiations. At yesterday's press conference he repeated his well-known concept that both the Jews and the Arabs of this country are equally Palestinians. This means that any national rights the Palestinian Arabs have — they cannot have in Eretz Yisrael — which remains indivisible. And if there was any doubt, he called for talks about a common future, ours and theirs, with social justice for all.

The Prime Minister indeed matched President Sadat's repeated call for peace — but he reiterated his familiar, unyielding statements of Jewish historical rights, derived from our ancient past and our unbroken ties with the Land of Israel — rights which he has always regarded as exclusive to the Jewish people. He stressed our legal rights, as embodied in the Balfour Declaration and the League of Nations mandate, our moral need and right to refuge as a consequence of the Holocaust, and — finally — he restated our fear for our security.

There was — beyond the repetitive statements that we have been told are a monotonous "opening position" — nothing new, nothing to widen the breach opened in the wall by the events of the last few days, nothing to match the formal grace — even majesty — with which the Prime Minister, the Knesset, and the people, received President Sadat.

President Sadat has demonstrated his will to make a bold break with the past and take a leap into the future.

He has invited Israel to join him in the making of history, here and now, although this may, as he took pains to warn repeatedly, call for hard and difficult decisions.

MR. BEGIN, unfortunately, did not rise to the occasion. His speech repeated the obvious truth that a peace agreement must mean an end to belligerency — which may be one of the unfortunate consequences of relying on an impromptu speech. All he had to offer for Sadat's offer of peace was — peace.

The Egyptian leader came to us to state the Arab case. He still has not persuaded his fellow-Arabs to follow his overture. And unless they follow, there will be no peace. Mr. Begin may have been more conciliatory in private than in public. But for public opinion it is the public statements that matter — and in this respect President Sadat's hand might have been strengthened more than the agreed communiqué contains.

There is still some hope. Mr. Begin repeated that everything, including the permanent boundaries between Israel and her neighbours, is open to negotiation. And, in language as guarded as possible, he warned our

distinguished guest against including any subject in negotiations. He also said the negotiations should start from a position of opinion, and he made a point of evading, at yesterday's press conference, a journalist's blunt question whether he believes that, keeping in mind the Biblical injunction as it, any part of the Land of Israel be given up.

If this is an indication that Begin may come to recognize that there can be no peace in our without a solution of the Palestinian problem — a solution that can be imposed on them by either Assad, Hussein or Begin, but is acceptable to them; if it is that the way is open to territorial compromise; if it means that has been said in public together what may have been said in private, enough to induce the other leaders to negotiate in the now opened up by President Sadat there is still hope.

Sadat's call for agreement with Yom Kippur war shall have been last war can, in the last war only be conditional: the 1973 war have been the last only if the process now started will bring about peace. And that can come about if there are concessions on both sides.

History gives us man a chance. Ben-Gurion knew that he decided to declare the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948. Menachem Begin may go in history as the leader who solidated what Ben-Gurion initiated as the man who rose above his beliefs and aspirations, above own supporters, to bring peace people.

READERS' LETTERS

THE NETUREI KARTA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read David Landau's article regarding the anti-Israel activities of Moshe Hirsch (October 28) and wonder about the special status the Neturei Karta enjoy in Israel.

His letter to "Dear Mr. Arafat" is no less than treason, so why was he not put in jail? If the Government of Israel had the courage to jail Archbishop Cappelletti for smuggling

weapons, then they should also have the courage to jail Moshe Hirsch for collaboration with the Arab leadership. Arafat, who plans to dismantle the State of Israel, is a traitor.

We Jews in this part of the world cannot understand why, in this important matter, the government is so tolerant.

SHIMON ZEE
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

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